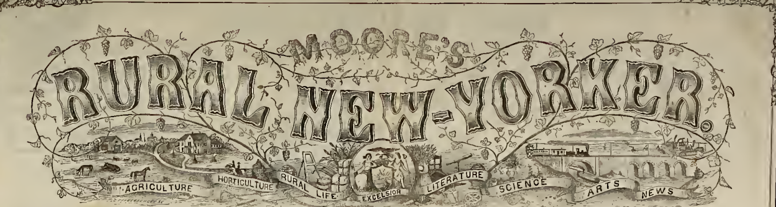


TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.} "PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT." {SINGLE NO. FOUR CENTS.

VOL. XII. NO. 47.} ROCHESTER, N. Y.,—FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1861. {WHOLE NO. 619.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Western Corresponding Editor.

The Rural New-Yorker is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, Usefulness and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the Rural an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a Family Journal it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Hearts and Homes of people of intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Agricultural, Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate and beautiful Engravings, than any other journal,—rendering it the most complete Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper in America.

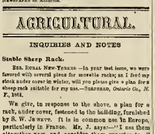
AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRIES AND NOTES

Stable Sheep Rack.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—In your last issue, we were favored with several plans for movable racks; as I feed my stock under cover in winter, will you please give a plan for a sheep rack suitable for my use.—Shepherd, *Ontario Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

We give, in response to the above, a plan for a rack, under cover, fastened to the building, furnished by S. W. Jewett. It is in common use in Europe, particularly in France. Mr. J. says:—"I use them altogether now, and consider them superior to all others which I have seen. They are built similar to the common horse-rack and manger. The trough in front is to catch the hay that may drop from the rack, and for feeding grain. It stands two feet high, and is seven inches wide on the bottom. The slats, or uprights, are of good oak timber, two inches wide, three-fourths of an inch thick, and twenty-six inches long. They stand three inches apart in the rack. No hay is wasted in this manner, and the wool is not worn off the head and neck of the sheep."



Care of Stock in Winter.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—We hear much said in favor of giving stock good care, warm stables, &c., during the winter; but by doing so, especially with the young, are we not rendering them tender, delicate in constitution, subject to disease from slight causes, unable to endure hardships, or extended and fatiguing labor? This, it seems to me, is an important question, and one that should receive attention.—W. B. P., *Gasport, Niag. Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

It is possible to bring up animals in such a manner as to make them tender, as suggested by a correspondent, just as it is possible for the gardener to give his plants under hot-house culture a rapid, tender growth, that will make them unfit for out-door culture, until they have been "hardened off," by a gradual change of temperature. This, however, is an error that we are not likely to commit, at least for some time to come. Our common fault is on the other side, and the cases where the young stock of American farmers suffer from over-tenderness, we judge, are rare in the extreme. The young hold life by a very slender tenure. The care and watchfulness of proper guardians are always necessary to save the children, and even then death makes sad havoc among the little ones. The danger lessens as age increases. The gardener knows full well that it is the young plants that need his care and nursing, while those of mature age can battle with the storms unaided. The good book represents the Shepherd as carrying the tired *lambs* in his arms; but we think some farmers we wot of would have pursued a course far less tender, and our correspondent, had he beheld the oriental shepherd with the lamb in his bosom, might have suggested that this was an enervating process, calculated to weaken the limbs and result in future evil.

Good judgment is absolutely necessary in the case of young animals, and this will teach that the tender muscles, the soft bones, are not capable of enduring cold and hardships without suffering and danger, while the demand for nourishing food to fill up and enlarge the body is exceedingly great. Experiments at toughening at this time are very dangerous. It is better to wait until the body is well-formed, strong, with plenty of vitality, and then if hardening is necessary let it be done gradually. But, we hope the day is past when it will be necessary to toughen our animals to endure the rigors of an American winter without shelter, as was common years ago, in the new settlements. The operation is cruel and unprofitable, and should be numbered among a host of foolish practices, like general spring bleeding, that have been abandoned by all reasonable people. Of course air is necessary for all animals, and exercise especially, for those designed for labor, but animals intended for the butcher are none the better for much *hardening*, as all meat-eaters will agree.

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

"LONG JOHN" AND HIS FARM.

SWINE AT THE SUMMIT.

Mr. Wentworth breeds swine largely. He has over twenty-five Suffolk sows from which he breeds constantly, and keeps three boars all the time—all different strains of blood. This matter of breeding swine is made a study—a subject of constant discussion between His Longthiness and his herdsman "Henry." He is now breeding to lengthen his Suffolks and secure more hair on them. He is breeding in this manner because there is a demand in the West, here, for this kind of stock. They are believed to be hardier. He is succeeding in getting a longer-bodied Suffolk, with more hair and a heavier shoulder. He has one hog which he calls "Shoulders," that is a model in many respects. He says that he sells ten short Suffolks where he sells one long one. They are sold to cross on the coarser stock of the country, but if a man is going to breed Suffolks exclusively, he would advise the choice of the long-bodied class. Mr. W.'s stock of Suffolks are principally from Morris' importation, crossed on animals from three different importations by Stickney.

Mr. W. says, with reference to the objection made to the Suffolks, that they are liable to become mangy, that if good clean pasture and *shelter is given them and they are let alone*, they will take care of themselves. As soon as they are better known, this objection will not be made against them. He recommends as a remedy, the application of sulphur and grease as soon as it is discovered.

DOGS AT THE SUMMIT.

The reader will remember that the old Dutchman proposed that the dogs of the respective parties should guard that range line. Mr. W. did not like the ones his neighbor used, but selected what he calls the Newfoundland Farm Dog,—smaller than the real Newfoundland, and resembles more, in general appearance, the Shepherd dog, and may be a cross of the Newfoundland and high bred English Shepherd dog. They do not suffer from the heat here as does the large Newfoundland. Mr. W. says they do very well as a fence, for it is one of their characteristics to know their master's property and defend it. They seem to know *where* the property belongs, and give the alarm at night whenever anything is transpiring out of the usual course of things, whether with the stock or persons. If the latter travel the road and go about their own business, there is no alarm made—no barking at a stranger until he sets foot on the premises. They have a wonderful affection for little children, and watch over and protect them under all circumstances.

The writer hereof has no affection for dogs of any kind; but if people must keep them—if they will have them—he urges that those that are civil and useful be obtained.

HORSES AT THE SUMMIT.

Horses receive but little attention, from the fact that all sorts of teamsters are employed to drive them. The main object has been to select mares of such a hardy constitution that Mr. Paddy, however much he may be influenced by "the ardent," cannot kill with hard work. He now works and breeds from about twenty-five mares. The horses are selected with a view to breeding off the coarseness of these mares. He has now a stock of about forty colts, that in due time will make serviceable and salable animals. He is this year breeding from a large bay horse, sixteen hands high, of Messenger ancestry, said to have been a prize animal at the New York State Fair, (some time ago,) and at the Illinois State Fair in 1855. This horse is owned by Ex-Mayor Gurnee, of Chicago, and is noted for getting matched carriage horses, his stock being invariably blood bay, with "arched necks" and other fancy "get up" qualities and characteristics.

Mr. W. has but little thorough-bred stock of this kind—a single mare, Kentucky bred, and her colts comprising said stock. He is breeding the mare to "Col. Buford," an excellent animal, owned by H. H. Yates, of Chicago.

SHEEP AT THE SUMMIT.

South-Downs—Mr. W.'s flock of South-Downs consists of about one hundred ewes (counting lambs) and the two bucks, "Renfrew" and "Newcastle," which were sent him from England by the Prince of Wales. He has two other fine bucks which he purchased at the New York State Fair in 1858—prize animals then—both by Thorne's imported buck, "No. 112," out of ewes sold to Mr. Thorne by Col. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, England, who may be considered the father of improved South-Downs, and who we regret to say has retired from the business of breeder.

Mr. Wentworth's flock of South-Downs now consists of two crosses. The first buck was purchased of Col. Morris, out of his early imported "Young York" stock. The ewes resulting from the use of this buck, have been bred to the Thorne bucks before spoken of, and the get of the one have now been put to the other. Now the descendents of the two Thorne bucks will be put to the English bucks sent hither by the Prince of Wales, both of which are fine animals.

The South-Downs are bred here for market purposes. Being close to market, it is easy to get a good price for them—much easier to get $3 per head for South-Down lambs than $2 for French Merino lambs, which stock he has, and is now crossing with Spanish Merinos. He has recently purchased, through the agency of Sanford Howard, of Boston, a Spanish Merino buck, from Campbell's flock, of Westminster, Vt., which he is using on his French ewes. His object is to get a hardier sheep, and a better carcass, without affecting the quality of the wool. He wants a sheep that matures earlier than the French, and lambs at which butchers will not laugh or scowl, when they go into market. He is getting an improved stock of sheep for this climate and his purposes, but the writer questions whether the use of the South-Down bucks on the French ewes would not secure a still better stock for an early market. Capt. James N. Brown, of Sangamon Co., is breeding in this manner with very satisfactory results; and he exhibited some excellent carcasses at the State Fair. More of this hereafter, however.

It is plain from what we saw and heard, that Mr. W. does not think very highly of the French, for this climate at least.

CATTLE AT THE SUMMIT.

We find here a herd of nearly three hundred head, "ring-streaked and speckled," the result of crossing thorough-bred bulls, both Durham and Devons, on all sorts of native cows. The object in breeding in this manner, is to get a large stock in a short time that will feed upon his broad prairie ranges, tread out the wild prairie grasses, and tread in the clover, timothy and red top. It costs little to keep this stock, and when ready for the butcher, advantage is taken of nearness to market to send them in at the right time.

But let it not be supposed that Mr. W. has no herds of thorough bred cattle. His Devon herd consists of about a dozen herd-book females, not counting calves. He is now using his Devon bull "Chibiabos" (387,) who was sired by "May Boy" (71,) (now owned by C. D. Bent, of Iowa City, Iowa,) and bred by Mr. Wainwright. He has some of Patterson's stock also, and a fine herd of pure Devon calves.

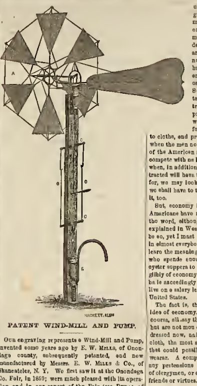
His Short-horn herd consists of about twenty-five females (herd-book animals.) His first purchases were made of Dennis Kelley and Isaac Remmington, of Philadelphia, whose stock was from Vail's early importations—white hair and yellow skin stock. The bulls that have been used are "Balco" (9918,) imported by Col. Morris; "Duke of Gloster" (11382,) imported by same; "Romeo" (13619,) and he is now using "Chicago Duke" (3753,) bred by R. Atcherson Alexander, from his famous bull "Duke of Airdrie" (12730.)

He has recently added to his herd two cows imported by the Illinois Stock Importing Association in 1857. "Constance," bred by Edward Bowley, of Cirencester, England, and got by "Snow Storm" (12119;) and "Coquette," bred by the same party, and got by "Economist" (11425.) These were the only cows imported by the Association, and were purchased by the late Geo. Barnett, of Will Co., at the public sale of the animals on their arrival here. We are sorry to say that the young cow "Jubilee," by "Albion," son of the imported "Grand Turk," is sick, having been ill since she calved. She was purchased from Alexander, of Kentucky, by Mr. W.

I have been thus minute in my notes of this farm and stock, because as I travel through the country I am frequently asked, "What of 'Long John's' farm and stock? Has he got some good stock? Is he a good farmer?"—and all that. It is simply to supply a demand, and to gratify the curiosity of such as know him as a politician, and have heard of him as a farmer.

One thing. There is no effort at fancy farming—no follies which follow the efforts of the man who does a great deal and spends a great deal of money without knowing *why*. It is the design here, as soon as the farm is in condition, to keep *nothing* but the *best* stock, and to breed *pure* stock. Everything is planned and shaped with this object.

Another thing. The man who visits the Summit, expecting to find stock highly kept, loaded with flesh, burthened with the results of high-feeding, will be disappointed. Mr. Wentworth says he cannot feed high if he would. As soon as his best animals (I speak particularly of his Short-horns,) begin to more than thrive, they die with the "black leg." He has lost some of his best stock in this way, and believes it is peculiar to the locality. It may be; but there are herdsmen malicious enough to assert that if cattle are *properly* fed they will fatten, and yet incur no risk thereby. Without doubt Mr. W. would be glad to learn of such wiseacres, and would be willing to pay for the knowledge. His stock is thrifty and healthy now. None of it looks gross; all of it looks well. He is well posted in stock matters, especially as to the character of the different herds. He has both the English and American Herd-Books, and is a skillful detective of the paper pedigrees which are vended with scrub stock through the country by itinerant stock peddlers. Stock men may learn something by talking with him, and he is eager to learn.



PATENT WIND-MILL AND PUMP.

Our engraving represents a Wind-Mill and Pump, invented some years ago by E. W. Mills, of Onondaga county, subsequently patented, and now manufactured by Messrs. E. W. Mills & Co., of Skaneateles, N. Y. We first saw it at the Onondaga Co. Fair, in 1859; were much pleased with its operation, and in our report of the Fair (see Rural of Oct. 1, 1859,) remarked:—"A self-regulating wind-mill, operating a pump, worked admirably, and attracted much attention. It was invented and manufactured by quite a young man—E. W. Mills, of Amber—and can be furnished at a cost of $25." Since our introductory notice, the invention has been perfected, and met with considerable favor,—experience having demonstrated its value and utility,—and we are glad to learn it has proved a decided success. It was awarded the first premium at the two last Fairs of our State Agricultural Society. In our report of the State Fair at Elmira, a year ago, we spoke of this mill, which was exhibited in operation, as "a very complete and cheap affair for pumping and other purposes. It is self-regulating, very effective, and furnished with a pump complete."

In describing this invention the manufacturers say:—"The mill regulates its own sail to the wind—can be stopped by the handle seen in the cut, which turns the sails edgewise. The mill is nearly all iron. The pump used is a force; is placed in the bottom of the well and operated by the two small rods seen, which balance each other, thereby running in lighter winds than it would with a single one. The price of the Mill and Pump represented in the engraving is fifty dollars—with smaller pump, forty dollars. Large mills, for sawing, grinding, &c., are made to order."

—A late number of the *Irish Country Gentleman*, Dublin, contains the following mention, by a correspondent, of this wind-mill as exhibited at the recent State Fair in Watertown:—"At a late Agricultural Show in New York (Watertown,) wind-mills, or engines, so called in America, attracted the observation of farmers and those requiring labor-saving machines. They are wholly of iron, light sheets being used instead of canvas, to drive them, and sold at the low price of $40 or £8; can be attached to any building or pole; save the engineer and fuel of a steam engine; can saw, thrash, drain, raise water, cut straw, and do any work about a farm. The price increases according to the power."

The last number of the N. Y. State Ag. Society's *Journal*, speaking of these mills, says "there have been many inquiries for them since the Fair," and adds—"They are furnished at $40 and upwards, and are the very best of the wind-mills we have seen, and must soon come into general use on the Western prairies, and on the smaller farms throughout our State and the East."

WAR AND ECONOMY.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—As you were kind enough to publish my last article on the war, the usual effects of war on trade and agriculture, and the probable effects here, I send you another on a somewhat kindred subject. As I predicted, trade has revived, and times are better. This I knew would be the result as soon as we got over the first shock. Times will continue to improve as long as the war is carried on with its present gigantic proportions, unless the Northern armies meet with great and repeated reverses. If we meet these reverses, which can result only from the grossest mismanagement, the effect will be loss of confidence, general depression in prices and considerable bankruptcy. I do not pretend to be wiser than others, but I have lived long, through "wars and rumors of wars," in more than one nation, and know their effects. But, hard times will come, with heavy taxes and a general depression of trade, and extremely low prices for produce, and that will be when this war is ended,—when there is no further demand for wool and hides to clothe, and produce to feed our vast armies, and when the men now engaged in upholding the honor of the American flag shall return to their homes to compete with us in the usual pursuits of life. Then, when, in addition to this, the large debts now contracted will have to be paid, or the interest provided for, we may look for hard times in earnest. Then we shall have to think about economy, and practice it, too.

But, economy is a strange word for this country. Americans have not begun to learn the meaning of the word, although I am informed it is properly explained in Webster's large dictionary. This may be so, yet I must contend that although the word is in almost everybody's mouth, we have not begun to learn the meaning of the term. The fast young man who spends enough in livery horses, cigars, and oyster suppers to support a large family, will talk as glibly of economy as the miser, and perhaps imagines he is exceedingly economical because he manages to live on a salary less than that of the President of the United States.

The fact is, the people of this country have no idea of economy. Look at our dress. The men, of course, all say the women are extravagant in this; but are not men equally so? No one thinks himself dressed now, unless he is enfolded in black broadcloth, the most expensive, and the most unsuitable that could possibly be procured for the ordinary wearer. A company of American gentlemen, with any pretensions to dress, look like a congregation of clergymen, or a company of mourners for departed friends or virtues.

In our housekeeping we know nothing of true economy, and yet economy is a watchword in almost every house. Beefsteak and white bread, butter and potatoes, make up the bulk of the ordinary fare of most families from one year to another. But the housewife is seized with a streak of economy, and it is announced at the table, if not put in the papers, that economy is to be the rule. Well, economy is tried. No butter, or sugar, or meat, or coffee is to be allowed. Something, of course, is selected as "contraband" that will be the most missed. This is endured for a while; everybody is rendered uncomfortable, and soon, to the gratification of all, it is agreed that economy is a humbug, and things settle down into the old track. This plainly shows the word is not understood. But let a French woman, who knows the meaning of the term, take charge of the housekeeping, and not one word will be heard of economy; every one will praise the glorious living, the rich and delicious yet nameless dishes that so please the palate, and which all agree must be exceedingly costly, while the truth is, the economy dodge is being practiced by the housekeeper, who keeps her own secrets, and her money too.

I hope American housekeepers will think of this, and when they wish to economize in family expenses, say nothing about it, but by a little ingenuity and calculation, and a little extra labor, make every one believe they are living better than ever before, while they are saving one-half their ordinary expenses. Just how this is to be done perhaps I cannot tell you, but I know every good French housekeeper could. And with a little thought, I am satisfied every intelligent Yankee can do the same. I have long been of the conviction that we might save one-half of our living expenses; and if so, this is certainly the time for a beginning.

Farmers talk a great deal about economy. I know one who will go three miles out of his way, over a bad road, to save a few cents at the toll gate. Another, who is so economical of blacksmith's expenses, that, instead of getting a tire set at the right time, will make it do a week or two longer, and some dark night may be found groping his way home with three wheels and a rail to his wagon, while a horse or two are unable to leave the stable on account of lameness resulting from a misunderstanding of the word economy, as applied to shoeing horses. Many a man is so economical in the matter of boards for barns, stables and sheds, that he builds them every year of corn and hay. These may be considered strange building materials, but what I state is true. If an animal is exposed to the storms and colds of winter, it will take one-half of the food it consumes to keep it as warm as it would be naturally in a good comfortable stable; the other half will just keep it along. So the half of the grain and hay is used for making a stable,—expensive building materials, but this is the economy of some. It is not the economy, however, that I would recommend, nor that which will pay heavy war expenses. Old Farmer.

Monroe Co., Nov., 1861.

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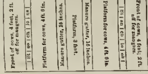
MILKING HOUSE.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know how to make a good milking house. I have seen some very good ones, but if I were to make one, it would be something after this fashion. In width, 24 feet in the clear. The length governed by the number of cows to be accomodated—allowing 3 feet 6 inches, from center to center, for each cow. The posts of light timber, say 3 by 8, and 12 feet, and 8 feet between joists, leaving the chamber about 4 feet from joists to plate. I should build a balloon frame, most decidedly. The upper floor should be tight, as it will be very convenient for hay to feed the cows late in autumn, or late in spring before they finally go to grass. It is well to give them a little hay till into June, when brought up to be milked. The floor I should divide thus:


Front of cows, 4 feet, 2 ft. off for mangers.
St | an | ch | io | ns
Platform for cows, 4 ft. 6 in.
Manure gutter, 15 inches.
Platform, 3 feet.
Manure gutter, 15 inches.
Platform for cows, 4 ft. 6 in.
St | an | ch | io | ns
Front of cows, 4 feet; 2 ft. off for mangers.

This shows a space in front of cows, next to the wall, of four feet, to stanchions, which occupy about one foot. Two feet next the stanchions for mangers. Then platform for cows, four feet six inches for common sized animals. It is well, however, to have some few platforms at least five feet six inches, for very large cows. Next comes the manure gutter, fifteen inches wide and six inches deep. Then a platform, on same level with the cows, three feet; then the manure gutter, cow platform, stanchions, manger, and front alley, as on the other side, making the width in the clear, as before observed, 24 feet.

Now for my reasons, for I think they are very good. By having the cows stand tail to the center, the manure is much easier disposed of, and more out of the way of the milkers, who have a clear space of three feet between the manure gutters, and can approach the cows from the raised platform without any inconvenience. Then, again, the space thus afforded makes it much more easy to carry out the milk. The space between the two rows of cows is, in reality, over five feet. It should be made light and well ventilated. And with little trouble it can be kept clean enough for the most dainty lady to milk in. A building upon this plan, 60 feet long, will accommodate about 36 cows, and it can be made to hold 40 very comfortably.

There is no building that affords the dairymen so much comfort in the managing of his cows in the milking season as a conveniently located and arranged Milking Stable. The cows are more quiet, and in rainy and bad weather it is so much more pleasant milking in a good, dry, clean house, than out in the wet, and mud, and manure, so commonly the practice now all over the dairy region. It is not for the want of means generally, for, as a body, no class of men can command all needed capital so readily as the dairymen of this State.

Somebody may desire a better Milking House than mine. Let us have it.—P.

SHAW POTATO.—A SPORT.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Perhaps the following may possess sufficient interest for your columns. I had for many years raised largely of a variety of potatoes known as the Early Shaw, an English sort, with a pale yellow skin and flesh, of good size, which gave a fair crop and valuable for the market, early in season, or as preparation for wheat.

The season of 1850 I raised five hundred bushels, and while digging them, I found one potato marked on one side with pink eyes. I saved it, planted it the next season, and more than one-half of the produce were marked with the pink eyes, the others like the Shaw, without markings. Selected and planted again, and was pleased to find that this crop was all, or nearly all well marked, many were also blotched with red on the seed end. Have planted annually from one to three acres, and they still *breed true* to the original sport—in all their characteristics, save the markings, are the same as the original Early Shaw. P.

Cayuga Co., N. Y., Nov., 1861.

The Bee-Keeper.

Seventy Swarms of Bees at War.

EZRA DIPPLE, a well known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees:—He had seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On Sunday afternoon, about three o'clock, the weather being warm and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. D., after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them.

The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for more than three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war, no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the roadside were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings.

A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees no injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter.*

A "No-Patent" Bee-Hive.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—Having seen models of different Bee-Hives in your valuable paper, I will introduce one for the benefit of bee-keepers, which is superior to any other in use. It is made of birch bark, and costs about five cents. My experience with this hive is five years. The comb remains white; it has grown no darker for the last three years; the bees winter on less honey, swarm earlier, and have one-third more wax. As the hive can be made to hold water, there is no hiding-place for the miller, although I have no millers about my apiary, as I keep tame mioks, which exterminate them. I have kept from twenty to one hundred swarms for the last thirty years, and consider the birch hive, and the mioks to catch the millers, the *two most* important discoveries to bee-keepers that I have made in that time. ABRAM MUDGETT.

Orset Valley, N. Y., 1861.

Removing Queen Cells.

ROYAL cells containing queens nearly ready to emerge, must be handled with great care when removed from the comb to which they are attached, and inserted in another. The embryo is then still soft and delicate, will be injured or crippled if the cell be shaken or accidentally let fall, and defective wings or other malformation may be the result. When inserting a royal cell, we must be careful also to place it so that the bees cannot readily have access to its base, from the rear or the opposite side of the comb, or they will be apt to open it there and destroy the embryo. In such case, a circular opening is made, and the apex and sides of the cell remain closed; and on a cursory examination, the observer would suppose that the queen had not yet emerged, though long since destroyed.

Tracking Wild Bees.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I wish to inquire through the RURAL if there is any *certain* way of tracking wild bees so as to obtain their honey. Perhaps some old Michigan *Bee Hunter* can answer. There are plenty of wild bees in the forests here, but *how* to follow them home is the question. Give us the *modus operandi* in detail, and much oblige.—A SUBSCRIBER, *De Witt, Iowa, Sept.*, 1861.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Straw for Fodder.

A WRITER in the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society* says:—"It is an interesting fact that well fed cattle in open yards will eat more straw during the winter months, than other cattle kept under the warm shelter of a roof. *This fact indicates the value of straw as food for maintaining warmth.* Straw is not sufficiently digestible and nutritious to be a desirable addition to the food of young animals. It is recommended, that when cut straw is to be used for feeding cattle, it should be cut the previous season and packed away, with one bushel of salt to one ton of chaff, the heap to be well tramped; fermentation will then be induced. None but those who have tried this plan of old chaff can believe the advantage in value of old chaff for feeding cattle."

Burning Potato Vines.

ACCORDING to the Massachusetts *Ploughman* potato vines should be thrown into heaps and burned, for the most plausible theory in regard to the potato rot is, that it is caused by a very minute insect, not visible to the naked eye. By burning the vines, therefore, we may catch millions of them and send them where they came from—for the vines are of but very little value as manure, and their ashes are better than their stems buried in the soil. A very reasonable supposition in regard to the rot is, that it is caused by a poisonous little insect, too minute to be readily discerned; yet numerous enough to cause destruction to that root which is almost the sole food of millions of our race. If, as we conjecture, a small poisonous insect is the cause, we can out-flank and subdue him by fire and water. Let the vines have the fire; and let the tubers, at the time of planting, be dipped into potash water, to kill the little nits that adhere to them.

Working Cows.

WE find a communication in the *Ohio Cultivator* as to the mistaken exemption of cows from labor, from which the following extract is taken:

"I do not think cows are much better than women, or than mares; and so I am of the opinion they might work as well as the female man and the female horse. In Germany they have to do it, and the owner is greatly the gainer, while the cow is none the worse off for having to work. Many a small farmer could make money did he work his cows, while, when he does his work with oxen or horses, he expends all his profits upon those animals and their feed, which keeps him poor. Let him have four cows, and to plow, use two half of the forenoon, and then change; and so in the afternoon, milking them three times a day. In resting time they could be grazing or eating mown grass. A little grain must be fed, but this would repay in the greater abundance of milk and butter. How proud I should feel, were I a farmer, to drive my team of four fat cows to market with a load of grain, produced with the aid of cow labor. My neighbors might laugh at me while using my cows upon the farm; but when I should have realized the fruits of their labor, and the saving of oxen and horse flesh, my turn would come to laugh."

Carrots for Horses Better than Medicine.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* relates his experience thus:

"I have never fed carrots to a one year colt, but have fed carrots to colts and horses from two to twenty years old, and have always found them of inestimable value when given with other food. I have never given but one kind of food to a horse for more than one or two weeks in succession; and as far as my experience goes, I think it impossible to keep a horse in good condition without changing his food from time to time, and keeping his bowels free by carrots or bran mashes.

The chief value of carrots seems to me to be their slightly laxative properties and their magical effect on the skin and hair, together with their fattening properties; moreover their judicious use oftentimes prevents the application of those terrible concoctions called 'horse medicine,' which the ignorant owner of a horse is often prevailed upon to give for the slightest disease.

Writing about 'horse medicine,' reminds me of a dose which I heard a man say he gave to a horse for colic. The internal dose consisted of one pint of whisky, one paper chewing tobacco, and a handful of black pepper, and a gill of lamp oil. Strange to say, the horse recovered, but as the owner remarked, seemed 'rather shaky' for a few days. And now if any of the readers of your admirable paper have a horse attacked with a colic, let them give him a quart of warm flax seed tea, with one or two tablespoonfuls of caraway seeds in it, and see if the remedy has not a good effect; but let them not forget to warm the extremities by hand and flannel rubbing, endeavoring to remove that deadly chill which so often accompanies those attacks. If they have to employ a veterinary surgeon, let them stand over him with Dr. Dadd in one hand and Youatt in the other, unless they feel sure that the title of veterinary surgeon was honestly gotten, not picked up.

But I am forgetting all about carrots. In keeping horses in that whole condition so necessary for work either upon the road or farm, carrots are with me indispensable, and I would as soon think of keeping horses all winter without carrots or bran, as I would of keeping them on either hay or grain alone. In summer, a little grass now and then can take their place. It is my aim to bring horses out in the spring in good condition, not needing (if they ever do) bleeding, or a dose of physic. With this end in view, I have always fed from two to six quarts of washed and sliced carrots at noon, and in nine cases out of ten have accomplished my end."

Churning in Winter.

IN reply to the query, "Where is the farmer's wife who has not been troubled more or less with churning in winter," the *Prairie Farmer* remarks:—Cows fed on straw cannot be expected to have much butter in their milk; the poor things need the whole of it to supply animal heat. It is well known that butter is held in the form of oily globules, encased in a film of casein (curd,) and that agitation bursts these films, when the oil or butter, being specifically lighter than the milk, rises to the surface and concentrates. This effect is always accompanied by the formation of lactic acid from the sugar of milk. But below a temperature of 60°, this formation of lactic acid does not take place, and consequently the butter will not come. To make butter come, then, we would advise better food for the cow. In addition to straw or hay, give some shorts, a few mangel wurzel or beets, and, what is best of all, a little oil cake. Then your milk will churn butter, and to get it out will not be difficult. Place the milk where it will not freeze, and the cream in a temperature of 60°, and keep it till it gets sour, which will not be long if the temperature is uniform. Avoid heating it in the day and freezing it at night; such a course will turn the cream bitter instead of sour. In churning, the temperature should be (in winter) as high as 60° when the cream is placed in the churn, and about 70° when the butter comes. A good "thermometer churn" is of great advantage in winter as well as summer, because of the admirable means it affords of pouring warm water outside the churn.

How to Make Dairy Farming Pay.

FROM an article on this subject in the *American Stock Journal*, we select the following paragraphs:

For the last dozen years there has been, perhaps, no branch of industry that has uniformly yielded to the husbandman better or surer profits than a judiciously managed dairy. Nothing produced upon the farms of this country meets with a more ready sale than milk, butter, and cheese, especially when pure, of good quality, and well put up. Calves and pork, incidental to a well conducted dairy, also sell readily for cash and remunerative prices.

To make the most that can be made out of a dairy, great care, coupled with a good degree of knowledge and skill, is required. Cows should be kept in perfectly healthy condition, and fed upon the kind of food adapted to the production of the largest quantities of milk or butter. Another important thing is, that cows should have good dry yards, with comfortable sheds in summer, and warm, well ventilated sheds in winter, and always plenty of the purest water. When all of these conditions are complied with, dairy farming cannot but be remunerative.

Then, again, when butter and cheese is made for the market, it must be well and neatly put up, in order to command the highest price. It costs no more to make a hundred pounds of butter of the finest quality than it does to produce a very inferior article, while there is from fifty to a hundred per cent. difference in their value when brought to market. The best article always meets with a ready sale, and reflects credit upon the maker and vender, while the other is a drug at any price, and may well occasion a blush of shame upon the face of him who makes or sells it.

Inquiries and Answers.

GLASS EYES FOR HORSES—As *everybody*, and the rest of mankind, apply to the favorite of everybody, the RURAL, when in trouble, I wish to follow their example, and, with your permission, ask for light upon a *dark* subject. I have a valuable blooded colt, a few months old, which recently met with a serious misfortune, viz., the loss of one eye by the kick of a horse. It has nearly all run out. Now I wish to know if a glass eye can be procured. If so, at what cost, and where? Will some one please answer, and oblige.—W. R., *Howard, N. Y.*, 1861.

A DAIRYMAN IN TROUBLE—As the RURAL has kindly opened its columns to a great many questions of your subscribers about farming and dairy matters, I would thank you, or some of your readers, for an answer to one, viz. What can be done to make short churnings? Our churnings sometimes take four or five hours to get the butter, and then it is soft and pale. Our fixtures, cows, and pastures, are the same as two years ago, when we could churn in thirty or forty minutes, and get good, hard butter. But now we churn, churn, churn, and get little, and poor. Some of our neighbors have the same trouble. If you will please to tell one remedy, we shall regard it as a great favor.—E. V., *Bell, Valley, Pa.*

FOUNDER—Can you give any advice about founder in the feet? I have a horse that has this complaint. The hoof is contracted, and is feverish and sore, if he stands long on a hard floor. Seeing a good many recipes in your paper, I would be greatly obliged if you, or any of your readers, could give a cure for founder, and insert it in your newspaper.—A CONSTANT READER, *Birmingham, Oak. Co., Mich.*, 1861.

In our issue of Sept. 14th, "Constant Reader" will find two modes of treatment.

THE WHITE CHESTER HOG—Will some one give me the origin of this breed of swine?—H. E. S., *Ontario Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

It is stated that the captain of a vessel plying between Liverpool and Wilmington, a number of years ago, procured in Bedfordshire, England, a couple of hogs, and brought them to this country. For some time they were known as the Bedford breed, then as the County Chester Hogs, but are now called White Chester. Will not some of our Pennsylvania friends enlighten?

THAT LAME HORSE—E. F. C.'s horse (of Medina Center, Mich.,) is undoubtedly lame from a sprain in the back. I had one precisely like him. There is not much encouragement for a cure. Stimulating applications to the back (changing occasionally) may possibly relieve. I let a horse jockey have mine, who pronounced him the best horse to trade on he ever had. Rest, of course, is desirable in attempting a cure.—P., *Wright's Corners, N. Y.*

HORSES OVER-REACHING—Noticing in a late RURAL a call for a remedy for horses over-reaching, I send you my method. Make the heel corks of the forward shoes high and the toe corks very low, and of the hind shoes the heel-corks low and the toe corks high. You will observe that the horse will raise his forward foot before the hind foot reaches it.—BLACKSMITH, *Moreland, Penn.*, 1861.

KILLING CANADA THISTLES.—Having seen several methods in your paper for destroying the Canada thistle, I will also add my mite. Cut the thistles in the summer at any time when the stem is hollow, fill with turpentine, and the remedy will be complete.—GEO. W. SHAVER, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

SPROUTED WHEAT.—Tell D. W. HARRISON that good, sound wheat can be sprouted seven times. I know that grown wheat will grow in the field, provided it has not become heated, and is sown and harrowed in good weather, and the ground is in a good state.—E. R., *Melomen, Wis.*

Rural Notes and Items.

IMPORTANT AND TIMELY ANNOUNCEMENT.

INTERESTING TO ALL RURAL READERS.—Since issuing our Prospectus for 1862 an arrangement has been made by which CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Esq., of Illinois, will continue as Western Corresponding Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. This announcement must prove gratifying to all our readers, and especially the large number in the West, including a host of warm hearted personal friends and admirers of Mr. BRAGDON—those who know him to be a true friend and sincere advocate of their best interests. As Editor of the *Prairie Farmer* for several years, Mr. D. made his mark, winning golden opinions from the friends of Rural Progress and Improvement throughout the great Northwest. And his contributions to the pages of the RURAL during the past few months have increased his reputation—for we are confident they have been read with interest and profit by tens of thousands over the Free and Border States, and Canadas, while some of them have been extensively copied and commended by the press. Hence we believe his re-engagement will prove gratifying to our readers in all localities. While Western men must be pleased to have their interests so well represented—by one living in their midst and familiar with the practices and wants of the people and country—our friends in other sections, New England not excepted, will find much interesting and valuable information in Mr. B.'s "Western Editorial Notes." With Mr. B. as Western Aid, and the continued services of our experienced Office Associates—Messrs. W. T. KENNEDY and JAS. VICK—and the kind assistance of a large and able corps of Contributors and Correspondents, we confidently hope to render the Thirteenth Volume of this Journal worthy of cordial and increased support in all sections of the country.

—We are specially indebted to various friends of the Western Press for kindly noticing Mr. BRAGDON's first engagement with the RURAL NEW-YORKER, (in July last,) and if they and others will mention the present one, our obligations will thereby be augmented, and the courtesy and favor most gratefully appreciated.

THE RURAL'S PROSPECTS were never so encouraging as now, as we trust its friends will be glad to learn. Two months ago we feared the war and times would affect the circulation of the paper injuriously. Since then the skies have brightened wonderfully, and we now anticipate a large increase during the Winter Campaign. Our letters from Agents and Subscribers are of the most encouraging character. From the East, West, North, and as far South as the mails extend, we are daily receiving most gratifying evidences that the RURAL is more highly approved than ever before, and that its Thirteenth Volume will have a far larger circulation than the present.

The friends of the paper seem to be in earnest, and if all who can consistently will now kindly lend their influence to extend its benefits, its circulation and usefulness may be largely augmented within three months. Timely action will do this. A letter just received from an agent-friend in Michigan, (requesting Show Bill, inducements, &c.,) well says—"I wish to be *up and doing before clubs start for other papers.* The RURAL must not lag this year. Though the times may be hard and the taxes high, the agriculturist must read." And a subscriber in Wisconsin writes—"I receive the only copy of your valuable paper in this town, but I do not intend that it shall be after the 1st of Jan. next. I have obtained several new subscribers here for the next volume, and am bound to fill out a club of twenty if possible. If your large Show-Bill is not too expensive, please send one." It is *not* too expensive to send free and post paid to any and all who are disposed to aid the RURAL, and we care not how many friends "speak all at once" for it and other documents—inducements, specimens, etc. But these are not essential to obtaining subscribers, for any one who takes or has a number of the paper, can easily enlist new recruits among his neighbors and acquaintances. How many friendly readers will become RECRUITING OFFICERS for the RURAL BRIGADE, and thus aid in rendering its Winter Campaign successful and victorious?

CORN AND NOT COTTON IS KING.—King Cotton is dethroned and Corn is being coronated. For, the rebels having given up the idea of an easy victory, and finding that England and France will not break the blockade for them, their papers and cabinet officers are urging the planters to give up cotton and turn their attention to corn and breadstuffs. The *Memphis Appeal*, *New Orleans Delta*, and other Southern journals, in doleful articles, urge this course. We suspect that "Secessia" has caught a Tartar—that while the C. S. A. are blockaded and fighting, "all the world and the rest of mankind" will manage to produce sufficient cotton or its substitutes to not only exist temporarily, but perhaps permanently dethrone that proud monarch. Meantime corn and breadstuffs must be had by southrons, and in that view the advice of its papers and officials may be wholesome. Its profit or practicability to planters, however, is another affair. On this point a Providence paper well remarks—"The planters complain that they cannot sell their cotton, and apply to the confederate government for aid. Mr. MEMMINGER coolly tells them to plant corn. Think of a sea island planter, whose precious soil has yielded a crop worth a dollar a pound, being told to plant corn. It is as though a lace maker should be told to make brown sheetings."

OLD NOB IS DEAD.—"Uncle Moses' Old Nob is dead." Sorrowfully were these words spoken to my companion, as we entered the hospitable mansion of L. VINCENT, Esq., of Pike, Wyoming Co.,—the "old homestead" of the late Judge DOLE. And who is "Old Nob?" Forty years ago he was a sprightly colt, and died in that same meadow, the scene of his merry gambols, forty years previous. "Old Nob," lived to see many changes in his old home and neighborhood. The Judge, his old master and friend, and other cherished members of the family, have long reposed in yonder burial ground. The distant village of Pike can now be seen from his native pasture. Forty years ago no spires were seen, as now, rising from churches and seminary; the spindle did not hum in yonder factory. A dense forest then intercepted the view from the old homestead, and marred one of the finest landscapes in Western New York. "Old Nob" has seen the bear and wolf prowling around those woodlands that have disappeared, and given place to fine fields and gardens. "Old Nob" died surrounded by friends; he was not turned off in old age upon a pitiless world, but received the kindest attention from a kind hearted family, who will long remember "Old Nob."—W. N. S.

GREAT SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE FROM NEW YORK.—The *N. Y. Evening Post* states that the exports of Produce from New York city last week amounted to nearly three and a half million dollars—a value twice as great as for the corresponding weeks of the last two years. Among the exports were 64,102 barrels wheat flour; 146 barrels rye flour, 1,155 barrels corn meal; 937,798 bushels wheat; 64,010 bushels rye; 1,000 bushels peas, 4,730 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels barley; 253,137 bushels corn.

THE GRAIN PRODUCT OF OHIO is enormous. The official statistics of the crops during the last two years show that, in only 11 counties of the State the increase of wheat in 1860 over 1859 was 10,294,512 bushels, the quantity in 1859 being 13,245,444 bushels, and in 1860, 23,640,356 bushels. Of Indian corn the same counties produced, in 1859, 69,372,343 bushels, and in 1860, 91,588,704 bushels, being an increase of 22,216,361 bushels. A good report for the Buckeye State, and indicative of "progress and improvement" in the right direction.

FOWLER'S STEAM PLOW, the winner of a first premium in England, has been tried recently on a farm near Philadelphia, thus challenging comparison with FAWKES' American invention. The inventor is said to have expended $100,000 in perfecting his machine. It is now being introduced in this country, as will be seen by reference to announcement in our advertising department.

ONE of the editors of an Iowa paper, recently discontinued on account of the times, writes from St. Louis to stop the RURAL sent in exchange, and adds:—"We heartily thank you for the courtesy shown us in the 'exchange,' and sincerely hope you may weather the storm with your journal. It was one of the most prized that came to our table, and should either of us again resume the publication of a paper, will make application for a renewal of acquaintance."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Horticulturist—Mead & Woodward.
National Hymns—Geo. W. Elliott.
The New York Observer—Sidney E. Morse, Jr. & Co.
Clark's School Visitor—Daughaday & Hammond.
Fairfield Seminary—Rev. A. G. Cochran.
Wanted—A man to take charge of a Grain and Stock Farm.
To Farmers and others—James Shaw.
Old Ridge Nursery—Lewis J. Billings.
New Grape North America—O. T. Hobbs.
Hawthorn Seed—W. H. Beauchamp.
Fowler's Patent Steam Plowing Machinery—R. W. Eddison.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

National Hymns, &c.—George W. Elliott.

The News Condenser.

—They had three inches of snow up in Warren, Pa., last week.

—Seventeen years ago the Gospel was introduced into Chloe.

—Iowa has furnished 22,000 men to the armies of the Union.

—The California Pony Express ceased running on the 27th of October.

—About 30,000 persons are employed at the Court of St. Petersburg.

—Diamonds, to the value of $5,250,000, are annually sent from Bahia.

—It is proposed to erect a monument to Lord Byron at Missolonghi.

—A submarine telegraph from Alexandria to Malta, 1,800 miles, is a success.

—Secretary Cameron has declared soldiers shall not be used as slave catchers.

—Forty-one millions of seven thirty Treasury notes have been sent to subscribers.

—Mr. Rarey, the horse-tamer, is in Lyons, France, explaining the mysteries of his art.

—The boring of the Alps by atmospheric pressure is said to be more and more successful.

—Queen Victoria now reigns over 176,000,000 people. Of this number, British India has 135,000,000.

—Rodolo Nott (3 feet 6 inches high—brother to Gen. N.,) has married Miss Sarah Belton—height 2 feet 11!

—The Douglas monument at Chicago is to cost from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—The acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Minnesota is an Irish American—Lieut. Gov. Donnelly.

—Only one box of candles in Galveston, Texas, and the gas works stopped for want of coal, is the last report.

—A small paddle steamboat has been constructed for Dr. Livingstone, which draws only a few inches of water.

—The Union majority in Maryland will aggregate 30,000. The vote was quite as large—some say larger—than usual.

—A Sanitary Association has been organized in Philadelphia. It will co-operate with the Commission at Washington.

—There were 1,245,577 bushels of grain and 64,302 barrels of flour exported from New York to Europe during the past week.

—It is reported, by way of California, that Mr. Harris, our Minister in Japan, is on his way home, having resigned his office.

—It is supposed that within thirty years that 100,000 Karens have been brought to the light and liberty of the truth.

—Col. Mulligan is recruiting a new regiment in Illinois and Michigan. It is probable that he will be made a Brigadier General.

—A spirited Union mass meeting was held in Baltimore on Monday evening week. The secessionists stood dumb founded.

—A letter from General Viele states that several of the rifled cannon taken at Port Royal, were lately imported from England.

—A second crop of tobacco is growing at Enfield, Ct., a crop that has shot up from the old stalks, cut more than a month ago.

—Gen. Mitchell has tendered his resignation, but the President is unwilling to accept it, and it will probably be withdrawn.

—It is figured up that at least 8,000 persons are engaged in Hartford, Ct., at present, on work for the United States Government.

—A lady named Palmer, wife of a Lieutenant in one of the Missouri regiments, died at St. Louis, a few days since, of hydrophobia.

—Six men were badly injured by an explosion at the Watervliet Arsenal, last week. It is thought that most of them will die.

—A Herald correspondent writing from Old Point says that a movement of some sort is to be made by Gen. Wool's command soon.

—The shipments of wheat from Milwaukee for twenty-four hours, the other day, reached the enormous aggregate of 200,000 bushels.

—The second Cayuga regiment, Col. Dodge, has been designated as the 75th, and will leave for Washington on Wednesday next.

—There are now in China eighty Protestant missionaries, some fourteen hundred communicants, and three thousand Chinese Christians.

—The Republican State ticket in Massachusetts is elected by 32,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican.

—The World's Washington dispatches say that if the late Gen. Fremont desires a court martial, the Government will grant it immediately.

—Thomas H. Clay, eldest son of Henry Clay, is spoken of as the probable successor of the traitor Breckinridge in the United States Senate.

—The destruction of the cotton crop by the extraordinary height of the waters of the Nile, amounts to one-third of the whole year's produce.

—The eight sloops of war and twenty-three gunboats, ordered by the Navy Department about four months since, are nearly all finished.

—Sarah H., widow of Major Sullivan Ballou, of Rhode Island volunteers, mortally wounded at Bull Run, has been granted $35 per month.

—Since the interruption of trade with the United States, the proprietors of the guano islands in the Pacific are sending cargoes to Australia.

—New Jersey has gone Democratic. House is composed of 60 members, Senate 21. Senate, 11 Dem., 10 Rep.; House, 36 Dem., 23 Rep., 1 Union.

—Bascom offers $1,000 for the finest representative of Southern Chivalry found drunk at Beaufort when taken possession of by our troops.

—The growth of business on the Erie canal is immense. In 1859 the tolls amounted to $1,614,362; in 1860 to $2,331,301; and in 1861 to $3,353,168.

—Trade on the Connecticut river is now largely carried on by sailing vessels, the Government having bought or chartered most of the steam craft.

—John C. Tucker, who has been chosen a member of the Massachusetts Senate, in the city of Boston, is the first Irishman ever elected to that body.

—The banks of Wilmington, Del., have taken one hundred thousand, and the people one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the Government loan.

—One of the cannon captured from the rebels at Romney, on the 26th ult., was lost by our troops at Manassas, and bears the State arms of New York.

—An iron steamer, built on the plan of Winan's cigar boat, has been made at St. Petersburg by Americans, who intend to offer it to the U. S. Government.

—From a statement furnished the Government by Gov. Dennison, it appears that Ohio has now enlisted, in field and camp, for the three-years service, 60,250 soldiers.

—The young ladies of Glenwood seminary, West Brattleboro', Vt., have made and sent to the Sanitary Committee at Boston 65 pairs of woolen socks for the soldiers.

HORTICULTURAL.

HYACINTHS FOR WINTER FLOWERING.

Few prettier or cheaper winter floral ornaments can be obtained than is furnished by a dozen or even half this number of Hyacinths. They can be grown so easily, and in so many ways, either in glasses, or dishes, or little pots of earth, and are sure to flower, their colors are so brilliant, they are so fragrant and of such fine habit, that it seems as though everybody would obtain a few to beguile the dreariness of winter. Good bulbs can be obtained of most nurserymen and florists at from $1 to $1.50 per dozen. The following on the subject is from the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*

Hyacinths in Glasses.—The bulbs should be firm, clear, and evenly formed, not over large, (the different sorts vary considerably in size,) and perfectly sound. The glasses should be nearly filled with soft water, just so that when the bulb is placed in its position it may all but touch the surface of the water. After planting they should be set away in a close, dark place, where the temperature is moderate and equable, and the atmosphere at least not parching; no place is better than an ordinary cellar. They remain in this position for a month or six weeks until roots have become freely developed, and then may be removed to a cool room, and gradually inured to bear exposure to the full light. The glasses are to be kept filled up with water as it wastes; and the water is not to be used at a temperature below that of the room, and need not be changed unless it becomes offensive, which is seldom the case. A cool room, where they can be fully exposed to the light, is the best place for them after the leaves are put forth, but in cold weather they must be removed from the window at night or they will be liable to sustain an injurious check if the temperature falls very low. A portion may be accelerated by being kept in a warm living room after they begin to grow.

Hyacinths in Bowls and Vases.—When cultivated in bowls or vases, the vessel may be filled either with clean damp moss or moistened sand, the former being pressed moderately firm. In either case the bulbs should be placed so as to leave about one third of their upper surface exposed. Like those in glasses they should be set in a dark, damp place to root, before being exposed to light or stimulated by heat. The colors, too, should be tastefully grouped, and the varieties selected with reference to their vigor, so that the tallest may occupy the center of the group.

By another plan it has been recommended to place the bulbs in a flat dish of porcelain, glass, or other material, in which about half an inch of water is first put. Under such conditions the roots are sure to spread horizontally and to clasp each other so as to form a mutual support. Shallow vessels of ordinary pottery ware might be planted in this way, and afterwards set into ornamental dishes, the coarser material being hidden by a covering of moss.

Hyacinths in Pots.—After all, however, there is no mode of culture within doors which is so thoroughly satisfactory as pot culture, and we conclude this notice with the following very judicious summary of this method of cultivation from the Bulb Catalogue of Mr. W. Paul, of Waltham Cross, who has been a successful exhibitor, and herein explains the ground of his success:

"Hyacinths for winter flowering in pots may be potted from September to Christmas, in order to secure a succession of bloom. October is perhaps the best time for potting the mass. Fill the pots with a compost of turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well decayed manure. Five and six inch pots are the sizes ordinarily used; but I prefer a deeper pot, with more upright sizes, and would recommend such when it can be procured. In potting, one-third of the bulb should be left above the surface of the soil, and the pots should be placed on the level ground, out of doors, having previously taken precautions to prevent the ingress of worms through the holes at the bottom of the pots. Cover the pots with six inches of cinder ashes, coarse sand, or any porous material, leaving them so covered for at least a month, then removing them at intervals as required to a cold frame or forcing house. As the leaves expand, place the pots close to the glass; give plenty of air and water, and protect from frost."

Persons need not take so much trouble to secure fair flowers. Fill the pots nearly full of earth, and plant the bulbs, as recommended above. Allow them to remain in a place of moderate temperature and somewhat dark, until evidence of growth is seen, then bring them to the light, and keep moderately warm and well watered.

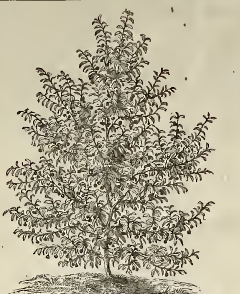
DWARF CHERRIES.

The cherry on the Mazzard stock makes a large tree; yet the form is so good that in many gardens it takes the place of shade trees, and is better adapted for this purpose than any of our common fruit trees. The *Heart* and *Bigarreau* varieties are of much larger growth than the *Duke* and *Morello*. Both of the latter grow slowly, have erect branches, and when mature, make very pretty trees. Where both shade and ornament are desired, as in village or city door yards, the more free growing varieties should be selected; but of late, and particularly in severe climates, the cherry has suffered by bursting of the bark, and thousands have been destroyed. The attention of fruit growers has been called to this subject, and the only feasible remedy seems to be the planting of dwarf trees, that are less exposed on account of their small size, while at the same time the trunk is protected by the branches. The Mahaleb stock is well adapted for this purpose, as it makes the trees smaller and more prolific. It is also hardier than the Mazzard, and will flourish on many soils where the latter would perish. For small gardens, too, the dwarf cherry is especially desirable.

On the value of the Mazzard stock we give the following opinions of some of the most experienced Pomologists in the country, as expressed at a meeting of the Fruit Growers of Western New York:

W. P. Townsend thought the wood of the Mahaleb stock more dense and hardy than the Mazzard, and the tree is not as subject to bursting of the bark. Some varieties are peculiarly adapted to this stock.

Geo. Ellwanger.—The Mahaleb answers on a greater variety of soils than the Mazzard, and is particularly adapted to a clay soil. The bark is not as liable to burst as upon the Mazzard stock. In fact some varieties now cannot be grown to advantage on that stock. This is the case with the Black Tartarian and Kirtland's Mary. When worked low the bud will not outgrow the stock. Grown in this manner, they stand the winters well. The tree when young makes a vigorous growth on Mahaleb stock, but after three years old the growth is slower, and the tree is not as large.



DWARF CHERRY — KNIGHT'S EARLY BLACK, TEN YEARS OLD.

Chas. Downing.—There is a tree in my neighborhood on the Mahaleb stock, 18 to 20 inches in diameter, 40 years planted. This stock is no doubt better adapted to the South and West than Mazzard.

The engraving represents a tree of Knight's Early Black, about ten years old, trained in pyramidal form, growing in the grounds of Ellwanger & Barry. These gentlemen say;—"We can recommend this mode of training for all garden cherry trees, as superior in all respects to the old standard form, requiring long ladders to reach the top, either to prune or gather the fruit. The trunk of the tree is always protected by the branches, and avoids the accidents and diseases which, in the standard form, they never escape. No trees in our grounds have been more admired during the past seven or eight years than our pyramid cherries. The Mahaleb stock readily adapts itself to almost every variety of soil, which the Mazzard cannot do."

THE HAWTHORN HEDGE.

Eds. Rural New-Yorker:—I was much pleased with the remarks of Mr. Enoch Williams, in No. 42, on the subject of Hawthorn Hedges. With him, I think the great trouble is "its vigorous growth," hence I have ever discountenanced manuring, but our people are so fast a people that they destroy their object by a bad beginning. I will give you an instance. One of the best raisers of the Hawthorn I ever knew was engaged to put in a hedge for a farmer in this town. He did it, and did it well. The farmer inquired if the application of a heap of hog manure would not be of benefit. The man being but a new arrival, and not knowing the nature of our soil and climate, replied affirmatively. The result was the plants so treated were killed by aphis. This I have found to be invariably the case. A neighbor of mine learned this by experience,—and came near killing his hedges, in the same way, ten years ago,—and yet I perceive another close by has followed, this fall, the same course of manuring; next summer and fall he will discover his error. People are apt to think an excessive growth a desideratum in a hedge plant. Such is not the truth. Experience says such is not the case.

It is this unjust desire that causes me to advise plashing. A plashed hedge I abominate, though the Yorkshire farmer says a secure fence cannot be made in any other way. Mr. Williams' objections are both admissible and inadmissible. Plashing by cutting has the evils he speaks of; but plashing may be effected in other ways without injury to the stock, save an unsightly fence, when devoid of foliage, which it is generally from five to six months yearly.

To obtain a good hedge requires from four to six years. I have made it in three years, by using extra sized plants, and extra care. A slow growth will give a better hedge, one that will require less attention when arrived at maturity, than the most thrifty plants that can be obtained will do.

I have seen much on the subject of Willow as a profitable plant for hedges. I have an idea that I know a plant less objectionable and far more profitable, that I may at a future day say somewhat about.

Skaneateles, N. Y., 1861. W. M. Beauchamp

WESTERN EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE EARLY MAY CHERRY.

I have just received from my friend, Hon. M. L. Dunlap, his *Illinois Farmer* for October, in which he announces to his readers that he has visited James Wakeman, "the owner of the large orchard of the May Cherry," &c., &c. It is the same James Wakeman of whom the writer wrote in his notes published in the Rural July 13th. It will be remembered that I wrote of the *Early Richmond* cherry—it being the one cultivated by Mr. Wakeman.

Now the cherry referred to is either the Early Richmond, or it is not. Mr. Wakeman calls it the Early Richmond; Mr. Dunlap the Early May, or rather the "May Cherry," which is, according to Elliott, a *synonymn* for the Early May, which is the right name for a cherry described on page 217 of Elliott's Fruit Book. The question is, *which* cherry is Mr. W. cultivating in his orchard and sending all over the country? If it *is* the Early Richmond, as he believes, and which the writer believes it is, according to Elliott, it ought not to be called the Early May or the May Cherry by any one; especially should it be correctly called by our venerable friend, so long identified with pomological matters in the West. If, on the other hand, Wakeman is wrong and Dunlap is right in calling it the Early May, the question ought to be established beyond a doubt, and the public taught to know and call it by its proper name.

The writer believes the cherry cultivated so successfully by Mr. Wakeman, and his neighbor, Mr. Case, to be the Early Richmond without the shadow of a doubt; and he does *not* believe the Early Richmond and the Early May identical, by any manner of means; therefore he believes his friend Dunlap unmistakably wrong in calling Wakeman's cherry anything else than the Early Richmond,—and this conviction is expressed with the most profound respect for Mr. Dunlap's age, experience and wisdom.

The writer has carefully compared the fruit grown in Mr. Wakeman's orchard with the description given by Elliott, several times, and believes it to be identical. Elliott calls it productive, as it is; he also calls it worthy general cultivation—"indispensable to every garden"—which is true. But he places the Early May in the list "unworthy of cultivation," which is the right place for it, as it has been found throughout this State by the writer.

A case in point. A few weeks since I visited Mr. Dunlap and our mutual friend H. L. Brush, Esq., of Ottawa. We had been walking through the vineyard and orchard, when we came upon a group of cherry trees. "There," said he, "are some of our friend Dunlap's Early May cherry trees."

"Well, what do you think of them? Are they productive? and are they identical with the Early Richmond?"

"Why, you know Mr. Dunlap claims they are identical; but the Early May I got from him are worthless. They are unproductive, and kill down here winters; while the Early Richmond which we got from Wakeman and Kennicott bear early, are hardy, and extremely productive."

I repeat this conversation to show that the cherry which my friend Dunlap sold to Mr. Brush as Early May is radically unlike that obtained from Mr. Wakeman as Early Richmond. The dissimilarity, according to the testimony of Mr. Brush, is a very important one indeed—precisely the same, substantially, as that made by Elliott.

The trees referred to were sold Mr. Brush some years since; doubtless Mr. Dunlap has the Early Richmond now; indeed, the writer is confident he has seen it on his grounds; but if he has, and is selling it as the Early May, or May Cherry, he is, in my opinion, committing a serious pomological sin,—and I have great respect for his venerable self.

It is a matter of not a little importance, this question in nomenclature, and ought to be settled. Will my friend D. aid in doing it?

Horticultural Notes.

STRIKING CUTTINGS IN AUTUMN

In a communication which appears in the *Journal de la Societe Imperiale et Centrale d'Horticulture*, from M. Varangot, of Melun (Seine et Marne,) the author gives, in the first place, an account of the usual mode of propagating roses in France, and then reports in detail the plan which he himself successfully practices.

It is the custom, says M. Varangot, of those who propagate roses to be grown on their own roots, to form the cuttings before the plants make their spring growth, inserting them either under glass or out of doors, in a bed dug out to the depth of eight or nine inches, and filled up with prepared soil, leaving only one eye of the cutting above ground. This mode of proceeding answers very well for Bengals, Teas, Noisettes, and Bourbons, but it is not so successful in the case of the Hybrid Perpetuals and other hard-wooded kinds.

Growers of roses on their own roots generally make the cuttings while the shoots are in leaf, and as soon as the wood is well ripened, during the time of, or after flowering, especially in the case of new varieties. The cutting pots are plunged in a hot-bed among tan or sawdust. The bed is made up as near the glass as possible, and the cuttings are covered with bell or hand-glasses. They are inspected daily, to prevent damping off, the glasses are wiped, the air is renewed, water is given when necessary, and shading is afforded from strong sun, but otherwise light is freely admitted.

To save trouble, the glass is sometimes white-washed; but this causes the plant to draw, and occasionally to die off. Nevertheless, under such circumstances, many of the most easily propagated varieties are struck.

Others take the cuttings after flowering, and before the second flow of sap, (which usually takes place in August,) choosing the young shoots produced in spring, and strike them, without the aid of bottom heat, under cloches or frames in a shady situation on a bed of soil prepared for the purpose. They make the cuttings in the same way as in propagating in spring, retaining some portions of the leaves, usually the first pair of leaflets at the base of the leaf stalk. This mode is partially successful as regards Bourbons, Noisettes, and Tea roses, but it is unsatisfactory in its results when applied to Perpetuals and other hybrids with hard wood.

In my autumn practice, I have not only been successful with the varieties which are the most difficult to propagate, but I have also found that there is an advantage in striking cuttings in autumn, for kinds may be thus preserved which are liable to be killed down by frost, so that no cuttings could be obtained from them in spring; as, for instance, Teas and others with tender wood, which are often killed to the stalk in severe winters. The mode of proceeding which I have adopted involves but little trouble. In September or October, when the young wood is well ripened, I take off my cuttings and cut them in the usual manner to two or three eyes, according to the distance which these are apart, taking care at the same time to retain a portion of the principal leaf-stalk and some of the stalks of the first leaflets. I then put them singly in small cutting pots or in pans, using plenty of drainage and filling up with peat, or with a compost of sand and leaf mold. I plant with a small dibber, pressing the soil firmly to the base of the cutting. I then water, and plunge the pots to half their depth on a bed sloping about six inches, and well exposed to the sun; then I cover with hand-glasses. In a fortnight or three weeks, the cuttings will have callused and emitted some rootlets. At this season, they do not succeed well in the shade, especially if put in near evergreens. An old melon bed is very suitable, as it does not afford too much moisture. Shading should be attended to for some time, as the autumn sun has still great power. At the end of a fortnight, air must be given by raising the edges of the hand-glass on a small pot.

When frost sets in, the glasses are kept perfectly close, and leaves put round almost as high as the tops of the hand-glasses. Shading is not required from November till March; during which period the cuttings are left to themselves; nevertheless, it is well to give air in favorable weather, and to stir the soil occasionally. By April or May, the pots will be filled with roots, even in the case of the most difficult varieties to strike. The young plants are now slightly shaded, and gradually inured more and more to air and sun. When this has been effected, all that is to be done is to take off the hand-glasses, remove the cuttings to another spot, cut off the points of the young shoots, and pinch off the flower buds, in order that the plants may gain strength and throw out branches. The pots are then plunged in a bed in the open air, advantage being taken of mild weather to repot. In June, all those which have been struck in the same pan are separated, so as to preserve as far as possible a ball to each, potted singly, and plunged to half the depth of the pots; they require to be shaded for a short time, but they soon begin to grow, and will come into flower at the end of the season. They will then be well established plants, suitable for sale or for planting out.

This mode of proceeding requires less time and trouble, and is less expensive than where artificial heat is employed.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Fruit and Produce in the New York Market.—Many fruit growers now consign their products to New York, to the care of commission merchants. A few hints on the subject will be of advantage to many of our readers. Put everything up in neat packages, and mark plain directions on each that cannot be rubbed off, including weight and tare, number or quantity, with name of article, always, if fruit, giving the name of the variety. Always send a bill with the packages and another by mail, with notice when and by what conveyance the things are forwarded. The commission ranges from five to ten per cent., according to quantity, trouble, &c. The following are the present prices, as reported in the *New York Tribune*:

Potatoes.—The receipts continue light, and prices of Peachblows and common sorts are again higher. We quote

Peachblows, Northern, ℘ bbl.	$1 38@1 44
Peachblows, Jersey, ℘ bbl	1 50@1 60
Buckeyes, ℘ bbl	1 38@1 50
Mercers, choice, ℘ bbl	1 87@2 00
Mercers, Rochester, ℘ bbl., to bbls.	—@2 00
Mercers, Troy, ℘ bbl	1 50@1 75
Mercers, Seedling, ℘ bbl.	2 00@2 12
Rough and Ready, Troy, ℘ bbl.	1 25@1 50
Jackson Whites, ℘ bbl	—@1 25
Junes, ℘ bbl.	—@1 25
Prince Alberts, ℘ bbl.	—@1 38
Western Reds, ℘ bbl	—@1 13
Nova Scotias, ℘ bush	40@ 45
Sweet Potatoes, in bbls	3 25@3 50

FRESH FRUIT

Apples.—The market is again better. The receipts from the West are now principally of Winter fruit. Mixed lots are bringing $2 75@3 00 ℘ bbl.

Cranberries.—Extra, ℘ bbl., $7, do., good to choice, $6 00@$6 50.

Dried Fruit.—We quote:

New State Apples, ℘ lb	5½@5¾
New Western, ℘ lb	5 @5½
Cherries	18 @19
Dried Peaches, new	16 @18
Plums, choice, ℘ lb	14 @16
Raspberries	13 @18
Blackberries	9 @10

Onions.—Red, ℘ bbl., 88c@$1, Yellow, ℘ bbl., $1@1.25, White $1 25@2, bush., ℘ bush., $2@2.25.

Turnips, Rutabaga.—℘ bbl., 50@75c.

Marrow Squash.—Jersey ℘ bbl., 75c@$1, Boston, $1 25.

Chestnuts.—℘ bush., $3.00@3.25.

Hickory Nuts.—℘ bush., 75c@$1 12.

Honey.—We quote—Clover (in comb,) ℘ lb., 15@16c., Buckwheat (in comb,) ℘ lb., 10@12c.

Illinois State Horticultural Society.—*Annual Meeting.*—To all the Brotherhood of Rural Art and Science, West and East, and all who wish to learn the secrets of Horticulture or are willing to teach them, I hereby announce our annual meeting for Tuesday the 3d day of December, 1861, at Bryan Hall, Chicago, to continue four days. The Galena & Chicago Union, C. & N. Western, C. & Milwaukee, and C. & St. Louis railroads have promised to return all "members" of the society *free*, and the C. B. & Quincy railroad for 20 per cent. of the ordinary fare. The other roads have not yet responded, but we have good hopes of them, and also of the citizens of Chicago who have intimated their intention of joining us and extending the usual hospitalities on such occasions to the distant members and distinguished guests of the society. We shall have an unusual amount of interesting business before us, and the discussions promise to take a broad range, so as to embrace subjects of great moment to the initiated horticulturist, and of equal interest to the tasteful amateur, and unadvised beginner in the nursery,—lawn and garden,—in the orchard and on the farm.

Let all come prepared with notes for the information of others, or of questions to be asked, for we wish to publish a volume of Proceedings for the benefit of the North-West. Bring specimens of fruits for examination, and brief papers for reading or reference! And *come*, any way. I hope to meet at least two hundred of you, and shall try to do my part. The valuable volume of State Ag'l Transactions, containing over 100 pages of Proceedings, is promised us for free distribution to members, who will also be entitled to copies of current publication.

Boxes of specimens may be forwarded, by express or otherwise, care of *Prairie Farmer* Office, 204 Lake St., Chicago.—John A. Kennicott, *Pres. Ill. State Hort. Society.*

Hawthorn Seeds and Plants.—In answer to an inquiry on this subject, in our last, it was stated that "we cannot say where Hawthorn seed can be obtained, nor the price." After our paragraph was written, and locked ready for the press, an advertisement of Hawthorn seed was received and inserted in the same paper—of course without our knowledge. We therefore repeat the advertisement this week, adding the fact (which we have just learned,) that the advertiser—a reliable English gentleman—can also furnish plants.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—At the annual meeting of this Society, recently held, the following officers were elected. *President*—Joseph Breck. *Vice Presidents*—(Vacancy) E. Wight, W. C. Strong, J. F. C. Hyde. *Treasurer*—Wm. R. Austin. *Corresponding Secretary*—Eben Wight. *Recording Secretary*—F. Lyman Winship. *Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology*—Asa Gray. *Professor of Zoology*—J. W. P. Jenks. *Professor of Horticultural Chemistry*—A. A. Hayes.

The *Pittsburg Chronicle* says that more than 12,000 gallons of wine have been made this year in Allegheny county, Pa., exclusive of that made from grapes in private gardens.

Inquiries and Answers.

Plants for Name.—Inclosed find specimen, the name of which I would be glad to know. It came up with some tomato plants. I got the seeds from Ontario county. It has five styles and petals. Think it is near *Helleborus* or is *Helleborus*. You will confer a favor by giving me the botanical name.—John W. Steuart, *Penn Yan, N. Y.*, 1861.

It is a *Nigella*; probably *N. arvensis*.

I send you a specimen of a beautiful wild flower growing in wet situations. I would like to know the name.—C. F. W., *Erie Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

Lobelia cardinalis, or Cardinal Flower.

Winter Covering for Strawberries, &c.—Can you inform me through the Rural what to cover strawberry plants with to keep them from freezing out of the ground? Also, can you inform me where I can procure a good book on strawberry culture?—Ryan W., *Champaign City, Champaign Co., Ill.*, 1861.

Cover with leaves, if you can procure them; if not, straw is the next best material. The only book published on strawberry culture exclusively, is by R. G. Pardee. We can mail it, postage pre-paid, for 60 cents.

Fruit Growers in Orange and Adjoining Counties.—Is the gravel and other soil among the hills of Orange and Rockland counties of New York, and the Northern counties of New Jersey adjoining, adapted to the growing of fruit, more especially the grape? A reply from parties having experience or knowledge will greatly oblige.—S., *Albany, N. Y.*, 1861.

Domestic Economy.

ARMY MITTENS.—TO PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

In the Crimean war great numbers of the soldiers sent to the hospitals for treatment were there for the sole reason that their hands had been frozen, and the fore-finger seemed especially subject to the action of frost. Our Government furnishes no mittens for its soldiers, nor are the kind required for those in the field, with

"A thumb and finger
To pull the trigger,"

made by machinery, but must be knit stitch by stitch by the nimble fingers of our enterprising and patriotic women.

Quarter Master General Meigs about two months since called on the *people* for some two hundred thousand pairs of such mittens to meet the wants of his Department. To a greater or less extent this call has been met, no doubt, but as the "Soldier's Mitten" is a sort of novelty in construction, we give, from an old New-England newspaper, the following directions for their manufacture:

"Soldier's Mittens.—Cast twenty-four stitches on the needles, and twenty-three on the middle one. Knit a long wrist-ribbing two plain, two seam. Knit round once plain and the wrist is done. Then set the thumb by seaming a stitch and widening each side of the middle stitch on the needle of twenty-three stitches. Then knit once round plain, turning the seams, however. Then widen next time around, next inside of each of the seam stitches, on the thumb needle. Then knit plain twice round, only turning the seams. Then widen as before, then knit again twice plain, and so on until there are twenty-seven stitches between the seam stitches. Run a thread through the twenty-seven stitches, taking them off the needles. Cast on ten stitches for the gore, and narrow them away to one stitch, knitting once around between each narrowing—there will then be twenty-three stitches on each needle.

Knit eight times around after finishing the gore. Then set the finger by taking off the hand on two needles—eleven stitches on each—and cast ten stitches on the third needle of the gore—narrow off two stitches on the gore, which leaves ten stitches on each needle. The finger should be about three inches—narrow off the gore on the hand. Knit up the hand and narrow it off a little longer than the finger. Take up the stitches for the thumb, and narrow off the gore to ten stitches on each needle. Knit the thumb two and a half inches long."

It is to be hoped that the daughters of America will promptly respond in a substantial manner to this call of the Quarter Master General. Let there be no frost-bitten fingers among those who have gallantly gone to do battle for the country. Knitting Associations can exemplify "Women's Rights" in a more forcible manner than all the rostrums in Christendom.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I am very much obliged to Lucie for the recipe to make picture frames. I intend to try it. I wish the lovers of the beautiful would oftener give us directions for making some tasteful article to add attractiveness to our homes. In these "hard times" we have, some of us, little means to expend for anything but the really essential things of this life—but our perceptions of beauty are just as keen, and the gratification of the taste just as soothing and refreshing to us as though we were children of fortune. And we do not need wealth for the accomplishment of this object,—our own skillful hands may gather, these fine Autumn days, from Nature's storehouse, many pretty things to arrange during the comparative leisure of the coming winter, to ornament our walls and shelves. Among these I would mention shell and cone frames, moss and shell bouquets, bouquets of Autumn leaves, fadeless flowers, and evergreens. Will not some of the Rural readers give us various methods of making these and other ornaments? And will not those who are skillful in *blending* the *useful* and *beautiful*, impart their knowledge to others? How do you cover those comfortable lounges so tastefully, those pretty ottomans, and footstools, and chairs, and sewing tables?

Let each one who can, add his or her mite to this list of directions, and we will see what a constant source of pleasure may be given to the home atmosphere. M. A. H.

Portsmouth, R. I., Nov., 1861.

Making Brine for Beef.—Seeing an inquiry in the Rural for a recipe for making a brine for beef, to keep it through summer, I send you mine, which I have found to answer. Pack your beef close into the barrel, then take three ounces of saltpetre, ten pounds of salt, and twelve quarts of water, for every one hundred pounds of beef. Put these into your kettle and boil until well dissolved. Then pour boiling hot upon the beef, cover the barrel close to keep in the steam. If you want to dry any portion you can take it out of the brine in forty-eight hours and hang up. In the spring take out the beef and cleanse the brine, adding one-half the original quantity of salt and saltpetre, and as much water as will cover the beef when repacked, letting the brine stand until cold before pouring it on the beef.—Robert Douglas, *Tulley, Onon. Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

Citron Pie.—Take the citron when grown, and before it ripens, pare and cut in small pieces, stew until soft, in *very* little water. For each pie take half a teacup of sugar; one tablespoonful of butter; one heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Flavor with nutmeg or lemon, sprinkle a little flour over the whole and bake with two crusts, same as apple pie. This recipe is for the benefit of those who have not the Pie Melon, and who live where they are obliged to eat turnips for apples.—Lucy A. Brammall, *Wilmington, Ill.*, 1861.

Popped Corn Pudding.—Take one pint of popped corn and soak it in one quart of milk for three hours; then add three pounded crackers; one egg, and salt and sugar to the taste. Bake three-quarters of an hour.

Chicken Pie.—Will some of the lady readers of the Rural give me the best method of making a Chicken Pie, and oblige—Anna C., *Melrose, Wis.*

Boston Brown Bread.—My wife wishes a recipe for making what is called *Boston Brown Bread*, and what kind of pan it is baked in, whether tin, iron, or earthen?—H. S. A., *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, 1861.

[SPECIAL NOTICE.]

A Great Discovery.—It has been discovered by thousands of housekeepers in different sections of the country that D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is the only Saleratus that will produce a uniform result and give perfect satisfaction. If once you try it, you will always buy it.

Ladies' Department.

THE ARMY OF THE KNITTERS.

Far away in your camps by the storied Potomac,
Where your lances are lifted for Liberty's weal,
As the North wind comes down from the hills of the homeland,
Say, catch ye the clash of *our* echoing steel?

Our hands are untrained to the touch of the rifle,
They shrink from the blade that grows red in the fight;
But their womanly weapons leap keen from their sheathing,
And the work that they find they will do with their might.

Your host that stands marshalled in solemn battalions,
Beneath the dear flag of the stripes and the stars,
Hath as loyal a counterpart here at our hearth-stones
As ever went forth to the brunt of the wars!

Uplift in your strength the bright swords of your fathers!
Repeat for yourselves the brave work they have done!
We're the *side-arms* our mothers wore proudly before us,
And the heart of the field and the fireside is one!

We rouse to the rescue! We've mustered in thousands!
We may not march on to face of the foe;
Yet, while ye shall tramp to the sound of the battle,
Foot to foot we'll keep pace wheresoever ye go!

Ay, soul unto soul are we knitted together!
By link upon link to one purpose we're bound!
God mete us the meed of our common endeavor,
And our differing deeds with one blessing be crowned!

Boston Transcript.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

May 20th.—I am home once more, dear Ellen. The shadows of the elm trees fall upon me as I write; their low, sighing music has soothed me from tears to meditation, and from meditation I turn to communion with you.

It is home still, though sadly changed. You would scarcely recognize the garden which we so loved four years ago; the grass is springing in the neglected walks,—the roses grow rank and untrimmed,—the arbor vines lie trailed upon the earth,—and Susie's flower beds, in which even father took so much pride, are half overgrown with weeds. It looks desolate enough without. Within, Margaret's careful hand has preserved better order; but the nicest arrangement cannot dissipate the gloomy solitude that pervades the house. The swallows build within the chimneys, doors creak upon their hinges, and shutters open slowly as if they had long been closed,—and so they have.

I entered the library this morning for the first time. Margaret must have anticipated my movements, for the east window was open, and the sun peeped in through the luxurious woodbine. Upon the table lay father's books and papers, as if he had just for a moment left the room. Unconsciously I took up the duster, half expecting he would come in and wonderingly inquire why I had not finished my morning's work. Oh, Ellen, what a thought that until the grave claims its dead I shall hear his voice and see his smile no more. Father, mother, and sisters, all gone. Ah! a weary, aching heart beats often beneath the calm exterior which I have learned to wear.

I have spent nearly the whole day dusting and arranging the volumes upon the shelves. It has been a sad, yet pleasant duty,—pleasant because it brought me into companionship with those whom I loved,—sad because every fresh reminiscence only told me more plainly that they were gone forever.

June 4th.—Good news, dear Nell, for I am sure you will rejoice with me. Fred is coming home,—home to stay. His letter came last evening, and I can neither sleep nor eat for joy. And yet there is something like apprehension in my heart, for now, dear cousin, he does not come alone,—one dearer than I will walk by his side, will love him, and comfort him, while I must stand aside. Now, Ellen, don't reproach me,—don't say, "Amy, can you feel thus? are you indeed so jealous of your brother's love, so selfish as to claim all his affection." And I will answer, remember how you mourned when Olive married, though all your family beside were left you, and then think of me, with none in the wide world dearer than my brother, and yet in his heart I must henceforth be satisfied to receive *only* the second place. But this is not all, Ellen. Doubtless you have heard from me his praises of the mission families of Hawaii, more especially of this family to which his bride belongs. How much of this praise was real truth, how much the coloring of his own warm, enthusiastic nature, you, perhaps, can tell as well as I; this I fear, that love has run so rapidly neither judgment nor reason have kept pace.

Yet for one blessing I feel as if I could not sufficiently thank God, and it is this, that Fred comes home with the same high principles, the same pure heart, with which he left. I know this from reports I hear from those who have known him there, I know it from his letters, I cannot be deceived in them, every line tells me he has been true to himself, true to his God; and for this, come what may, I rejoice and am glad. And yet, methinks there will be more sorrow than joy in this reunion. Three years have snapped many of the tender cords that once bound me to life. For Fred, this new affection will indeed compensate for much that is lost; and yet in his return he must realize more fully how great that loss has been.

Our mother died so long ago that her memory is to me a source of mournful pleasure rather than of pain. I remember her voice and her smile; sometimes I dream of her, a dream so real, so life-like, that when I awake I feel as if her presence were around me, brightening and purifying my life. But these thoughts lead me on, dear Ellen, to the time when you were with us, your first, last, sometimes I fear your only visit to our Yankee land. We were all together then—Father, Harriet, Fred, Susie and I. How kind and good, how devoted to his children was my father,—what a dear loving sister,—what a mother to us all was Harriet,—what a true, noble brother was Fred; but loveliest, merriest, dearest of all, was Susie,—doubly dear because so like our mother; so our old neighbors said; and by the deep, tender light within his eye, we knew that father often thought although he seldom said it: and of myself is it not enough to say that I loved and was beloved by all that dear home circle. But then came sorrow. First Fred went away, and though, doubtless, it was wisest, best, that he should go, still it was very hard to bear; and then, oh! Ellen, came the anguish which has made desolate my life. I look back now upon those days and feel once more Susie's fond parting kiss,—once more Harriet's hand clasps mine in a last farewell,—once more I hear father's dying blessing, and the despairing agony of that time comes over me with a power I cannot resist. It was well for me that then your father came. Had I been left alone, either reason or life must have given way. Yet I shrank from accompanying him home; my heart turned to my far distant brother with a vain wild longing. Could I have chosen, to Hawaii not England would I have journeyed. It was well for me that I had no choice. That long, monotonous sea voyage did me good, and then those two peaceful years of English country life,—dear cousin, to you and your kind family how many quiet joys I owe. Strength and courage to take up once more my share of life's burdens have I gained from you. God grant that I may bear them patiently and well.

Oct. 27th.—Fred has been home nearly three months, and I have only written one short note to you meanwhile. I have waited because I feared my first impressions might be erroneous, and I would not that you should share them till time had proved their truth. Fred is very kind and thoughtful, all that a sister could ask. These three years have changed him very little. His manner is indeed graver and more subdued than of old, less of boyish fun and more of manly dignity; but who would wish otherwise? I at least scarcely regret it. I feel at times as if the old boisterous mirth would jar harshly upon me now. And his wife. Her name is Maude, a sweet pretty name I used to think when but a child I read those grand old stories of the days of chivalry, of noble knights and ladies, wherein Maude was a name that ever belonged with the fairest and the best. And she is very fair, dear Ellen; yes, and somewhat proud, though her pride has melted more than once ere this at thought of home and the dear ones there. For hours yesterday she lay within my arms weeping bitterly, and I, remembering how, like a good angel, you have comforted me, strove even thus to comfort her, and not in vain. But I am sad for her sometimes, so very young,—for she is scarce eighteen,—so far from home and—friends, I had almost, nay have written; forgetting that her home is henceforth here, and that her chosen friend is with her. Strange, almost marvellous, to me, dear Ellen, is that love for which she gave up all that her childhood held dear. God grant that my brother may prove worthy of this great confidence.

And for me, I look down the pathway of coming years and almost smile to see how soon the sober hues of autumn are gathering around my life. Maude and Fred both wish that I should remain with them. Daily, almost hourly, oftimes, as it were unconsciously, does Maude turn to me for counsel and guidance. By-and-by it may be this sweet sisterly affection will fill the void in my heart which yet longs for the old brotherly love. As it is, my days pass on with quiet happiness; and though I feel that Providence has early in my life marked out my way, and that very differently from what I would once have chosen, still I am satisfied and trust that humbly, cheerfully, bravely, I may walk therein.

Sue Carroll.

AN EARNEST APPEAL TO MOTHERS.

A distinguished physician, who died some years since in Paris, declared: "I believe that during the twenty-six years I have practiced in this city, 20,000 children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms and necks."

It would not be wide of the truth to say that fifty thousand children are every year immolated upon the altar of capricious fashion, in civilized society. However much intelligence they may be possessed of, it is an undeniable fact that our women—especially mothers—are the slaves of senseless and outrageous fashion. Health, comfort, and happiness are each in turn sacrificed to the all-potent query, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Children must be models of style, whether they live or die. Short dresses, low necks and bare arms make our daughters look more angelic than their grandmothers did in their homespun wrappers, but not half so cozy and lovable. A sweet face peeping out of an ample hood, and limbs covered up from the smiting blasts of our northern climate, are altogether more bewitching than the shriveled and bloodless forms with their goose skin pimples. A correct taste is seldom over-demonstrative. A living President of one of our oldest medical schools always gave this parting advice to his classes on their graduation day: "Young gentlemen, take good care of the *old ladies*—there never will be any more." This sensible advice was predicated on the destructive nature of prevalent fashions. Let our women break away from the enchantment of custom this winter, and dress up their darlings to the ears in warm apparel, and their increased health and vigor, together with the diminution of doctor's bills, will more than compensate for the frowns of the whole school over which dame Grundy presides.—*Fall River News.*

◆

The Training of Home Conversation.—To subordinate home training to school training, or to intermit the former in favor of the latter, is a most palpable and ruinous mistake. It is bad even in an intellectual point of view. To say nothing of other disadvantages, it deprives girls of the best opportunities they can ever have of learning that most feminine, most beautiful, most useful of all accomplishments—the noble art of conversation. For conversation is an art as well as a gift. It is learned best by familiar intercourse between young and old, in the leisure and unreserve of the evening social circle. But when young girls are banished from this circle by the pressure of school tasks, talking with their school mates till they "come out" into society, and then monopolized entirely by young persons of their own age, they easily learn to mistake chatter for conversation, and "small talk" becomes for life their only medium of exchange. Hence, with all the intellectual training of the day, there never was a greater dearth of intellectual conversation.

◆

Delicacy.—Above every other feature which adorns the female character, delicacy stands foremost within the province of good taste. Not that delicacy which is perpetually in quest of something to be ashamed of, which makes a merit of a blush, and simpers at the false construction its own ingenuity has put upon an innocent remark; this spurious kind of delicacy is far removed from good taste as from good feeling and good sense; but that high minded delicacy which maintains its pure and undeviating walk alike among women as in the society of men; which shrinks from no necessary duty, and can speak, when required, with seriousness and kindness, at things which it would be ashamed indeed to smile or blush. This is the delicacy which forms so important a part of good taste, that where it does not exist as a natural instinct, it is taught as the first principle of good manners, and considered as the universal passport to good society.

◆

Matching and Marrying.—Marriages are often called "matches;" yet, of those who are married, how few are matched! Temper, tastes, and disposition should be well studied before marriage. Husbands and wives are like locks and keys, that rather break than open if the wards be not answerable.

Choice Miscellany.

SONNET FOR JUST NOW.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun,
One mellow smile through the soft vapory air,
Ere, o'er the frozen earth, the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are cast,
And the blue gentian flower that in the breeze
Nods lonely, of the beauteous race the last.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the bee
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,
The cricket chirp upon the russet lea,
And man delight to linger in thy ray.
Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear
The piercing winter frosts, and winds, and darkened air.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

MENTAL DISCIPLINE.

How the mental powers shall be properly disciplined, is a question of no little practical importance. If we would possess a proper mental character, all the powers of our mind must be cultivated; and not an undue degree of importance be attached to one faculty. We often meet with persons who have had one power of the mind trained to a high degree at the expense of other faculties. Such a mind may be strong in one particular direction, but it is generally incapable of taking enlarged views of subjects. Such persons seldom fail to be hobby riders; and to look with contempt upon those branches of knowledge which do not tend to develope that particular power of the mind which they have labored so assiduously to cultivate. The metaphysician seldom fails to despise the poet, while the poet looks coldly upon the discoveries of the metaphysician. The undue training of the judgment, tends to render its subject too fond of disputation. There is danger of his becoming a mere disputing machine; and it will be well if he does not controvert himself into a state of almost universal skepticism. The history of literature affords many instances in which such a result has been produced by such a course. How unhappy was the state of Chillingworth's mind for a greater part of his life. With one of the mightiest intellects that England ever produced, he was unsettled in his religious belief. With an ability to reason which enabled him to write one of the best defences of Protestantism that has ever been penned, he uses the following language in regard to himself: "I know a man, that of a moderate Protestant turned a Papist, and the day that he did so, was convinced in conscience that his yesterday's opinion was an error. The same man afterwards, upon better consideration, became a doubting Papist; and of a doubting Papist a confirmed Protestant." His vacillation may, at least to a degree, be explained by the fact that he had given way to a love of disputation until he had almost destroyed his ability to distinguish between truth and error.

But if the mental powers are to be properly developed, they must be employed upon subjects that will tax their energies. It is as true of our mental as of our physical natures, that a want of exercise deprives them of their strength. Some of the paths of literature should not be too extensively traveled. Poetry leads us through flowery meads, and along purling streams, and charms us with the melody of her notes; but we may linger too long in her society for our good. And how injurious to the intellect is the modern novel. It requires no mental effort to comprehend it; and it may be doubted whether any person ever arose from the perusal of even one of Scott's stories without having been injured in his mental character. If the mind ever possesses great strength, it must become accustomed to studies that give full play to all its faculties. We live in an age when almost every thing is valued according to the price that it will command in the market; and many think that all study is useless which does not bring immediate pecuniary profit. But was man's mind given him only to qualify him to gain wealth? May not such studies give to the intellect a strength that is of greater value than all the gold mines of California? When looked upon from this standpoint, how valuable does the Bible appear. How greatly does the sublimity of the subjects of which it treats tend to invigorate the mind. Other things being equal, he who studies the Scriptures will have a more powerful intellect than he who disregards them.

Great are the benefits that flow from the disciplining of the mind. The mere fact, that God has given us intellects capable of improvement, shows it to be our duty to cultivate them. The untrained mind is not likely to have enlarged views of His character, and of human duty. It is true that he has revealed himself in his word; but the undisciplined mind is not as well qualified to comprehend the teachings of that volume as he is whose powers have been carefully trained. Many of the theological errors that have prevailed in the church, have been the effects of the want of a proper mental training on the part of those who have undertaken to explain the Scriptures. Had George Fox's head been as good as his heart, he would never have embraced many of the errors that are taught in his writings.

But if we would understand the character of God, and our own duty, we must become acquainted with the teachings of nature. Some tell us that nature can teach us all upon these subjects that it is necessary to know. These persons run to one extreme; but those who would have us believe that nature says nothing in regard to these matters, are equally far from the truth. The Scriptures inform us that, "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." And will not he who possesses the best disciplined mind, be the best qualified to understand the teachings of the heavens and the earth. Who can for a moment suppose that the untutored peasant can read the lessons of God's wisdom and power, that are inscribed upon the pages of nature's volume, as readily as Herschel or Hugh Miller. When viewed in the light that the Scriptures cast upon her, to the well disciplined mind, nature exhibits views of the character of God which are never possessed by others.

But if we would be greatly useful, we must possess well disciplined minds. A man of an untrained intellect may be of some use to the church and the world, if he be deeply pious, but his usefulness will fall far short of that of the intelligent christian. And the times greatly demand disciplined minds. The church needs men who are qualified to attack idolatry and infidelity in their strongholds. Are men of untrained minds prepared to carry the gospel to the heathen? Are they prepared to overcome the prejudices of the educated minds of India and China, or to oppose successfully the infidelity of France and Germany? True, if men are ever converted, in either heathen or semi-heathen lands, their hearts must undergo a change that cannot be wrought by any human power. But God uses human instruments in the accomplishment of his work. The age of miracles is past. And is there not a strong demand for well disciplined intellects, to labor in our own land, in the cause of God and humanity? Thousands of youths are looking to the church for both moral and mental discipline. Can she meet this demand if her members fail to cultivate to the utmost their minds? How is it with the press? Can the children of God be guiltless if they fail to furnish the age with reading that shall be characterized alike by literary merit and a spirit of piety? We need men who can drive infidelity from the fields of science and literature,—who can teach poets to sing, and philosophers to reason, with proper deference to the teachings of the scriptures. If, then, the disciplining of the intellect is of so great importance, can we innocently neglect the training of its powers?

S. L. Leonard.

Rochester, Wis., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AUTUMN DAYS.

The glorious autumn days are upon us, and to all possessed of a love of nature they are full of exquisite enjoyment. To walk in the groves, with the falling leaves rustling beneath our feet, and look up at the giant trees overhead, their tops swaying in the wind, each variety of tree sighing in its own language, is to have the heart stirred with emotion. Everything speaks the language of fullness or decay. The hickory trees are sprinkling the earth with their abundant treasures. The corn, its golden grain just visible in its covering of husks, hangs ripe for the hand of the husbandman. The apple trees begin to cast their stores to the earth. The locust trees, their tender leaves crisped with the first frost, would alone tell that October had come. The sun, now daily shortening his stay, is often obscured by clouds; but when visible, pouring down its burning rays with what seems to be added fervor, bidding us hasten our labors ere winter is upon us. All nature is changed except the evergreens, and the pine and fir trees seem now to take on a deeper greenness as the vegetation around them fades; and when every other green leaf has fallen, and the wind whistles through the bare branches of the maple and oak, they will stand fresh as in their earliest spring foliage, rejoicing the eye and the heart with the sight; for the beautiful evergreens appear to us, amid the desolation of nature, like those fixed principles of faith and goodness in the soul, which shall survive when the sunny lightheartedness of youth and the fervid impulses of manhood have passed, and the winter of age approaches.

An humble trust in God, and a love of all that He has made, beautifies old age as the evergreens amid the wintry storms attract our attention by their contrasts with all around.

s. c. d.

Geneva, Wis., October, 1861.

HOME AFTER BUSINESS HOURS.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by well springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pit-falls, which can only be avoided by the exercise of watchful care and circumspection. After each day's journey over this worse than corduroy turnpike, the wayfarer needs something more than rest. He requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and athirst for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home. Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes that

"Mark our coming
And look brighter when we come,"

the welcome shouts of children, the thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disencumber us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it,—these and like tokens of affection and sympathy constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men. Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear that fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fireside.

◆

Men of Letters.—Tryphiodorus, in his Odyssey, had no A in his first book, and no B in the second, and so on in the other books with the letters of the alphabet one after the other. Lopez de Vega wrote five novels in prose; the first without an A, the second without a B, the third without a C, and so on. This custom existed among the Persian poets. One of them read to the poet Jami some verses of his own composition, which Jami was not so struck with as the author expected; the author said, however, it was without doubt a very curious poem, for the letter Aliff had been omitted from all the words. Jami replied, "You can do a better thing yet. Take away all the letters from every word you have written." A monk named Hugbald wrote a work entitled the "Ecloga de Calvis." The peculiarity of this work is that all the words begin with a C. Lord North, in the time of James I, wrote a set of sonnets, each beginning with a successive letter of the alphabet.—*All the Year Round.*

◆

Early Rising.—I was always an early riser. Happy the man who is! Every morning day comes to him with a virgin's love, full of bloom, and purity, and freshness. The youth of Nature is contagious, like the gladness of a happy child. I doubt if any man can be called old, so long as he is an early riser and an early walker. And, oh! youth—take my word for it—youth in dressing-gown and slippers, dawdling over breakfast at noon, is a very decrepid, ghastly image of that youth which sees the sun blush over the mountains, and the dews sparkling upon blossoming hedge rows.—*Blackwood.*

◆

A Noble Sentiment.—The patriots of the Revolution never uttered a more noble sentiment than Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, expressed, when he said, "Wealth is useless unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself but a bauble unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country." The nobility of this sentiment is attested by the fact that Gov. Sprague, who is the wealthiest man in New England, has given from his personal fortune immense sums to promote the cause of the Union, and has periled his life in the foremost ranks of the army upon the field of battle.

◆

Don't let your children learn good and bad things indiscriminately. To be sure, the bad might be eradicated in after years, but it is easier to sow clean seed than to cleanse dirty wheat.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

SORROW.

BY A. V. H. CLARKE

There are no lasting joys on earth;
How often thus we, weeping, sigh,
And e'en count joys of little worth,
For joys and friends are doomed to die;
And Change is written on the tide
And o'er the boundless fields of blue,
And on man's glory and his pride,
As on each flower of varied hue.

Thank God that 'tis so; He doth know—
He of the infinite heart and mind—
That which is best for us below,
While we "know nothing, and are blind."
His wisdom grasps the scope of years
That circle round the Eternal Throne;
He's wiser than the hopes and fears
That all His creatures e'er have known.

He sees relations that exist
Between the Now and the To Be,
While we are walking in a mist,
And e'en the present cannot see;
And while He rules in love, and knows
What fruits life's sorest ills may bear,
He gives us joys, and only woes
High wisdom sees that we should bear.

So, when life's way doth darker grow,
And fall like summer showers thy tears,
Or when thy lot seems sad below
While thinking o'er the pains of years,
Bell Sorrow's tide of feeling back,
And bid Hope spread for thee her store,
While Faith beholds the shining track
Of those who've gone to Heaven before.

Academy, New Haven, Vt., 1861.

FAMILY PRAYER.

The grand infirmity of family prayers, or what is sometimes called family religion, is that it stands alone in the house, and has nothing put in agreement with it. Whereas, if it is to have any honest reality, as many things as possible should be soberly and deliberately put in agreement with it; for, indeed, it is a first point of religion itself, that by its very nature it rules presidingly over everything desired, done, thought, planned for, and prayed for in this life. It is never to finish itself up by words, or supplications, or even by sacraments, but the whole custom of life and character must be in it by a total consent of the man. And more depends on this a hundred times, than upon any occasional fervors, or passionate flights, or agonizings. The grand defect will, in almost all cases, be in what is more deliberate, viz., in the want of any downright, honest casting of the family in the type of religion, and as if that were truly accepted as the first thing.

See just what is wanted, by what is so very commonly not found. First of all, the mere observance kind of piety, that which prays in the family to keep up a reverent show, or acknowledgment of religion, is not enough. It leaves everything else in the life to be an open space for covetousness, and all the gay lustings of worldly vanity. It even leaves out prayer; for the saying of prayers is, in no sense, really the same thing as to pray. Contrary to this, there should be some real prayer, for the meaning's sake, and for the shell of religious decency, in which the semblance may be kept. This latter kind looks, indeed, for no return of blessing from God, but only for a certain religious effect accomplished by the drill of repetitional observance. There is also another kind of drill sometimes attempted in the prayers of families, which is much worse, viz., when the prayer is made every morning, to hit this or that child in some matter of disobedience, or some mere peccadillo into which he has fallen. Nothing can be more irreverent to God, than to make the hour of prayer a time of prison discipline for the subjects of it, and nothing could more certainly set them in a fixed aversion to religion, and to everything sacred. This kind of prayer prays, in fact, for exasperation's sake, and the effect will correspond.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

◆

An Honest Life.—The poor pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter is it if your neighbor lies in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the track of time! A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearied with years and sorrow, they sink from the walks of man. You must leave them where they fall; and you are to go a little further and you will find eternal rest. Whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment is big with events, which come not in succession, but bursting forcibly from a revolving and unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified influence.

◆

Profit of Prayer.—After prayer is not the heart lighter and the soul happier? Prayer renders affliction less sorrowful, and joy more pure. It mingles with the one an unspeakable sweetness, and adds to the other a celestial perfume. Sometimes there passes over the fields a wind which parches the plants, and then their withered stems will droop toward the earth; but watered by the dew, they regain their freshness, and lift up their languishing heads. So there are always burning winds, which pass over the soul, and wither it. Prayer is the dew which refreshes it again.

◆

Which way does the Tree Lean?—"If the tree fall toward the south or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." (Eccl. 11: 3.) There is a solemn meaning couched under this metaphor. The tree will not only lie as it falls, it will also fall as it leans. And the great question which every one ought to bring home to his own bosom, without a moment's delay, is this, What is the *inclination* of my soul? Does it, with all its affections, lean towards God, or from him?—*J. J. Gurney.*

◆

No Cross, no Crown.—Endure hardness. Never dream of a delicacy. Think not to find God in the gardens of Egypt, whom Moses found not but in the burning bush. Many love Canaan but for the wilderness; commend the country, but look upon the conquest as impossible; would sit in the seat of honor with Zebedee's children, but not drink the cup of affliction. No wearing the crown but by bearing the cross first. Christ himself was not glorified till first crucified.—*Trapp.*

◆

Die to Self.—Live as near to Jesus as you possibly can, but die to self. It is a daily work. Jesus is as a sun that shines on the other side of the mountain, and now and then a sunbeam comes over the top; we get a glimpse, a sort of twilight apprehension of the brightness of the sun; but self must be much more subdued before we can bask in the beams of the ever-blessed Jesus, or say in everything, "Thy will be done."—*Beveridge.*

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

"Who said the good name of our country was gone—
That her flag would be honored no more?
Over valley and plain, over mountain and main,
Rolls an answer like Thunder's deep roar
A million brave spirits all shout with one voice,
'We will die for the rights we demand!
Let traitors beware—by their dark plots we swear
That no shadow shall rest on our land!'"

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER 23, 1861.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Battle of Belmont—Official Report.

THE Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* gives an account of the expedition to Belmont, Mo., from which we condense the following:

The design was to reach Belmont just before daylight, but owing to unavoidable delays in embarking, it was 8 o'clock before the fleet reached Lucas Bend, the point fixed upon for debarkation. This is about three miles north of Columbus, Ky., on the Missouri side. The enemy were encamped upon high ground, back from the river, and about two and a half miles from the landing. From their position they could easily see our landing, and dispose of their forces to receive us, which they did with all dispatch. They also sent a detachment of light artillery and infantry out to retard our march and annoy us as much as possible. A line of battle was formed at once upon the levee, Col. Fouke taking command of the center, Col. Buford of the right, and Col. Logan of the left.

The advance from the river bank to the rebel encampment was a running fight the entire distance, the rebels firing and falling back all the way, while our troops gallantly received their fire without flinching, and bravely held on their way, regardless of the missiles of death that were flying thick and fast about them. The way was of the most difficult character, lying through woods with thick underbrush, and only here and there a path or a rough country road.

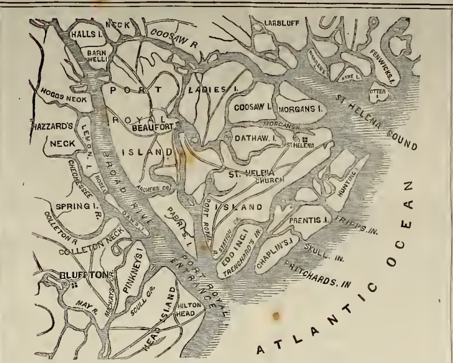
The three divisions kept within close distance, pressing over all obstacles and overcoming all opposition, each striving for the honor of being first in the enemy's camp. This honor fell to the right division, led by Col. Buford. The scene was a terribly exciting one—musketry and cannon dealing death and destruction on all sides; men grappling with men in a fearful death struggle; column after column rushing eagerly up, ambitious to obtain a post of danger; officers riding hither and thither in the thickest of the fight, urging their men on and encouraging them to greater exertions; regiments charging into the very jaws of death with frightful yells and shouts, more effective as they fell upon the ears of the enemy than a thousand rifle balls—and in the midst of all is heard one long, loud continuous round of cheering, as the Star Spangled Banner is unfurled in the face of the foe, and defiantly usurps the mongrel colors that had but a moment before designated the spot as rebel ground. * * An impetuous and irresistible charge was then made, that drove the rebels in all directions, and left the field in possession of the Federal forces. The rebel camps were fired, and with all their supplies, ammunition, baggage, &c., were totally destroyed.

The discovery, on the Kentucky side, that we were in possession of their camps, led to an opening of the rebel batteries from that direction upon us. Their fire was very annoying, the more so as we were not in a position to return it. Just at this juncture the report was brought to Gen. Grant by Lieut. Pittman, of the 30th Illinois regiment, who had, with his company, (F,) been on scouting duty, that heavy re-enforcements were coming up to the rebels from the opposite side of the river. Indeed, the discovery was also made that the enemy were pouring over the river in immense numbers, and the danger was imminent that our retreat would be cut off. The order to fall back to the boats was therefore given, but not a moment too soon.

The way was already filled with rebel troops, and as we had fought our way up to the encampment, so we were obliged to fight back to our boats, and against desperate odds. But the men were not lacking in courage, and fought like veterans, giving ample demonstration of their determination. Every regiment of Federal troops suffered more or less severely in their return march, but the general opinion prevails that the rebels suffered far greater losses than we. Wherever they made a stand we put them to flight, and, although we lost many brave men, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, we made at least two of their men bite the dust for every one that fell from our ranks. Our regiments all reached their boats though with considerably thinned ranks. We also brought away, as near as can be ascertained, two hundred and seventy five prisoners, two cannon, and a quantity of muskets, small arms, equipments, blankets, &c. The battery captured in the engagement in the midst of the encampment we were obliged to leave behind. The guns, however, were first carefully spiked. * * * The rebel loss must be much greater than ours. Among their killed was Col. John W. Wright, of the 15th Tennessee regiment, formerly Member of Congress from that State.

Gen. Grant, in his official report, says that he had 2,800 men. The object of the expedition was to prevent the enemy from sending re-enforcements to Price, and also from cutting off two columns that Gen. Grant had sent out from Cairo, and Cape Girardeau, in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson. Knowing that Columbus was strongly garrisoned, Gen. G. asked Gen. Smith, commanding at Paducah, to make some demonstration in that direction. He did so by ordering a small force to Mayfield, and another in the direction of Columbus, but not to approach, however, nearer than fifteen miles. Gen. G. also sent a small force on the Kentucky side, with orders not to approach nearer than twelve miles above Columbus. At daylight we reached a point just out of the range of the rebel guns, and disembarked troops, who were marched one mile towards Belmont and then drawn up in line, one battalion being left as a reserve near the transports. It was but a few minutes before we met the enemy, and a general engagement ensued. They were driven back foot by foot to their encampment on the river bank, a distance of two miles. Here they had strengthened their position by felling timber for several hundred yards around. Our men charged through this, driving the enemy over banks into transports, leaving us in possession of everything not portable. Belmont being in range of the guns of the opposite shore, could not be held a single hour by our troops. We having no wagons, could not move much of the captured property. I gave orders for its destruction.

Before getting fairly under way on our return the enemy made their appearance and attempted to surround us, but our troops, not in the least discouraged, charged the enemy and again defeated them. The loss is about eighty-five killed and one hundred and fifty wounded, many of them slightly; about an equal number are missing, nearly all the latter from the Iowa regiment, which behaved with great gallantry, and suffered more severely than the others.

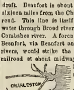


MAP OF PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE AND HARBOR, BEAUFORT, etc., etc.

THE successful landing of our troops at Port Royal, the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, and the occupation of Beaufort, render that locality a point of much interest just at the present. That our readers may have a proper understanding of the importance attached by government to the possession of this portion of Secessia, we give the accompanying maps and description.

Port Royal entrance is an inlet fifty miles southwest of Charleston, S. C., fifteen miles northwest of Tybee inlet, the entrance of the Savannah river. Broad river is a prolongation of the inlet. Passing up this for twenty-five miles and turning to the eastward, an entrance is effected into St. Helena sound and thence into the ocean. The entrance to Port Royal is a fine channel for ships; indeed the best through the whole range of ports below Norfolk. Ships drawing fourteen or fifteen feet of water can enter at Tybee and proceed to Beaufort, S. C.; and from thence vessels drawing from eight to nine feet of water can pass to Charleston inside the outer bars. Within Port Royal entrance there is about twenty five feet of water. The greatest draft of any of the vessels of the expedition is but twenty and three quarters feet—the Atlantic—and the least draft of the transports is from five to eight feet.

Port Royal island is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and Beaufort rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about midway, stands the town of Beaufort, on the Beaufort river, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah railroad. This line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad river and St. Helena sound and Combahee river. A force moving up the river from Beaufort, via Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah railroad at about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about fifty miles from either city.



CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH, WITH RAILROAD CONNECTION

The harbor runs into and commands Beaufort county, which constitutes the southern extreme of South Carolina. This district is one of the most populous in the State,—the number of inhabitants in 1850 being 38,805, of which 6,500 were free. The chief staples of the district are cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. In 1850 its production aggregated 12,072 bales of cotton, 492,621 bushels of corn, 47,230,082 pounds of rice, and 48,077 bushels of sweet potatoes.

The acquisition of the railroad previously mentioned, the position of which can be ascertained by a glance at our small map, will undoubtedly be one of the earliest movements made by our forces when once fairly established in Beaufort. Its possession will give our army the command of both cities, and easy access to them, besides cutting off the facilities of transit and transport from the rebels.

The possession of Beaufort must result in the speedy possession of the whole of South Carolina and Georgia. This point of the coast is situated directly opposite the most southern extremity of Kentucky. A military line drawn from Port Royal to the Cumberland mountains would cut rebellion completely in two, and thereby annihilate it. The intention of the War Department probably is rather to make this a base of operations for securing the whole southern coast. So long as our troops may find it necessary to remain in the district of Beaufort, they are sure of fine quarters. It is the most fertile part of the State, and abounds in the necessaries of subsistence.

We may add, that Beaufort is the summer resort of the *creme de la creme* of South Carolina aristocracy, and is reported to be the most snobbish place in our entire country. Many of the wealthier planters in Palmettodom possess beautiful residences in the city and immediate vicinity. Will not the chivalry go mad at the thought of the desecration of their "sacred soil" by the dastard feet of "Northern mudsills?" Truly, the "First Families" are in woeful plight,—who but Uncle Sam will aid them in their hour of trouble?

The Victory in the South.

WE give the official record of the attack upon Port Royal and the forts there located, which ended in the most glorious achievement of the war. This record is of such length as to preclude the publication of the details connected therewith in the present issue. The success of the Expedition cannot but cheer every loyal heart:

The following are the official dispatches to the Navy Department:

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL, Nov 6 1861

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR:—The government having determined to seize and occupy one or more important points on the Southern coast, where our squadron might find shelter and possess a depot and afford protection to loyal citizens, committed to my discretion the selection from among these places which it thought available and desirable for these purposes. After mature deliberation, aided by the professional knowledge of the Ass't Secretary, Mr. Fox, and taking into consideration the magnitude to which the joint military and naval expedition extended, I came to the conclusion that the original programme would fall short of the expectations of the country, while Port Royal, I thought, would meet both in a high degree. I, therefore, submitted to Brig.-Gen. Sherman this modification of our earliest matured plans, and had the satisfaction to receive his full concurrence, though he and the commanders of the brigades very justly laid great stress on the necessity, if possible, of getting this frigate into the harbor of Port Royal.

On Tuesday, Oct. 29, the fleet under my command left Hampton Roads, and, with army transports, numbered fifty vessels. On the day previous I had dispatched twenty-five coal vessels under convoy of the Vandalia, Commander Haggerty, to rendezvous at Savannah, not wishing to give true point of fleet. The weather had been unsettled in Hampton Roads, though promising well when we sailed. Off Hatteras it blew hard. Steamers got into breakers, and two struck without injury.

On Friday, the 1st of Nov., the rough weather increased into a gale, a portion of which approached to a hurricane. The fleet utterly dispersed, and on Saturday A. M. one sail only was in sight from the deck of the Wabash. On the following day the weather moderated, and the steamers and ships began to reappear. The orders were opened, except those in case of separation; these last were furnished to all the men-of-war by myself, and the transports by Brig.-Gen Sherman. As the vessels rejoined, reports came in of disasters. I expected to hear of many, when the severity of the gale and character of vessels were considered. We have only cause for great thankfulness.

In reference to the men-of-war, the Isaac Smith, a most efficient and well armed vessel, first class, purchased, not intended to encounter such sea and wind, had to throw overboard her formidable batteries, to keep from foundering; this relieved the Lieutenant commanding, Nicholson, who was enabled to go to the assistance of the chartered steamer Governor, then in a very dangerous condition, and on board of which was a fine battalion of marines, under Major Reynolds. They were finally rescued with Capt. Reynolds, under difficult circumstances. After which the Governor went down, and I believe that seven of the marines were drowned by their own imprudence. The Lieutenant commanding, Nicholson, of the Isaac Smith, has my warmest commendation.

The transport Peerless, in a sinking condition, was met by the Mohican, Commander Gordon, and all the people on board, twenty-six in number, were rescued under very peculiar circumstances, and in which service Lieutenant H. W. Miller was very favorably noticed by his commander.

In passing Charleston, I sent in the Seneca, Lieut. Amon commanding, to direct Capt. Lardner to join me with the steamer Susquehannah, off Port Royal, without delay.

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock, I anchored off the bar with twenty-five vessels, and many more heaving in sight. The Department is aware that all the aids to navigation had been removed. The bar lies ten miles seaward, with no features on shore line of sufficient importance to make any bearings reliable. By the skill of Commander Dove, fleet captain, and Mr. Boutelle, the able assistant of Coast Survey in charge of the steamer Vixen, the channel was undoubtedly found, piloted and buoyed. By 3 o'clock, I received assurance from Capt. Dove that I could send forward the lightest transports, those under eighteen feet, with all the gun boats, which was immediately done, and before dark they were securely anchored in the roadstead of Port Royal, S. C. The gun boats almost immediately opened their batteries upon two or three rebel steamers under Commander Tatnall, instantly chasing him under shelter of the batteries. In the morning, Commander John Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Flag, temporarily on board this ship, and acting on my staff, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Wright, in the gun boat Ottawa, Lieut. Stevens commanding, and supported by the Seneca, Lieut. Nicholson commanding, made a reconnoissance in force, and drew the fire of Hilton's head and Bay Point, sufficiently to show that the fortifications were works of strength and scientifically constructed.

On the evening of Monday, Capt. Dove and Mr. Boutelle reported water enough for the Wabash to run in. The responsibility of hazarding so noble a frigate was not a light one, over a prolonged bar of over two miles. There was a foot or two of water to spare, and a fall and rise of tide, and if grounded, she would have sustained most serious injuries from strandage, if not totally lost; too much, however, was at stake to hesitate, and the result was entirely successful. On the forenoon of Thursday the Wabash crossed the bar, followed closely by the frigates Susquehannah, Atlantic, Vanderbilt, and the other transports of deep draft, running through that portion of the fleet already in. The safe passage of this great ship over the bar was hailed with gratifying cheers from the crowded vessels. We anchored and immediately proceeded to prepare the ship for action. The delay of planting batteries, particularly on Fishing Rip, a dangerous shoal we had to avoid, rendered the hour late before it was possible to leave with the attacking squadron. In our anxiety to get an outline of the forts before dark, we stood in too near these shoals, and the ship grounded. By the time she was gotten off it was too late in my judgment to proceed, and I made signals to anchor out of gun shot from the enemy.

To day the wind blows again from the southward and westward, and the attack was unavoidably postponed. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD,
PORT ROYAL, Nov 7, 1861

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that to-day I attacked the batteries of the enemy on Bay Point and Hilton Head, and Forts Walker and Beauregard, and succeeded in silencing them after an engagement of four hours' duration, and driving away a squadron of rebel steamers, under Commodore Tatnall. The reconnoissance of yesterday made us satisfied with the superiority of Fort Walker, and to that I directed my especial efforts, engaging it at a distance of 800 yards, and afterwards at 600 yards; but the plan of attack brought the squadron sufficiently near Fort Beauregard to receive its fire, and the ships were frequently fighting batteries on both sides at the same time. The action on my part was begun at 9.26, and at 2½ A. M. the ensign was hoisted on the flag staff of Fort Walker, and this A. M. at sunrise on that of Fort Beauregard. The defeat of the enemy terminated in their utter rout and confusion. Their quarters and encampments were abandoned without any attempt to carry away either public or private property. The ground over which they fled was strewn with the arms of private soldiers and officers, who retired in too much haste to submit to the encumbrance of their swords. Landing my marines and a company of seamen, I took possession of the deserted ground, and held the forts on Hilton Head till the arrival of General Sherman, to whom I had the honor to transfer the command. We have captured 43 pieces of cannon, most of them of the heaviest calibre and of the most improved design.

The bearer of these dispatches has the honor to carry the captured flag and small brass field pieces lately belonging to the State of South Carolina, which are sent home as suitable trophies of the day.

A copy of the general order is to be received in the fleet to-morrow morning. The detailed account of this battle will be submitted hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DUPONT,
Flag Officer Commanding, &c.

P. S.—The bearer of dispatches will also carry with him the first American ensign raised on the soil of South Carolina since the rebellion. S. F. D.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2, FLAG SHIP WABASH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL BAY, Nov. 8, 1861.

It is the grateful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to make public acknowledgment of his commendation of the coolness, discipline, skill and gallantry displayed by the officers and men under his command, in the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Beaufort, after an action of four hours duration. The flag officer fully sympathises with the officers and men of his squadron in the satisfaction they must feel in seeing the ensign of the United States flying once more in the State of South Carolina, which has been the chief promoter of this wicked and unprovoked rebellion, which they have been called upon to suppress.

S. F. DUPONT.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD,
November 8, 1861.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:

SIR: I have the honor to report the following casualties in the action of yesterday, at the capture of the batteries at Hilton Head and Bay Point:

Wabash—Thomas Jackson, coxswain of captain, gun, killed; Alfred Herns and William Wall, seamen, slightly wounded.

Susquehannah—John P. Clark and orderly sergeant William Price, killed; second coal heaver, wounded; Samuel P. Stewart, first cabin boy, seriously wounded; Patrick Devyne and Samuel Holbrook, slightly wounded.

Pawnee—John Kelly, orderly sergeant, and Wm. Fitzhugh, first cabin boy, killed; Alfred Washburne, master's mate, Jacob House, and Patrick Quinn, ordinary seamen, slightly wounded.

Mohican—Killed, 1—John A. Whitman, third assistant engineer. Wounded severely, 3—W. Thompson; Isaac Seyburn, acting master, and Sherman Bascom, ordinary seamen. Wounded slightly, 4—Nayland Cuthbert, third assistant surgeon; John O. Pitman, master's mate; John W. Townsend, and Chas. Brown, ordinary seamen.

Bienville—Killed, 2—Patrick McGeugan and Alexander Chambers. Wounded slightly, 3—Peter Murphy; Alexander Firey and William Gilchrist.

Seminole—Few slightly wounded, number not reported. Total killed, 8. Wounded severely, 6; wounded slightly, 17. Killed and wounded, 31.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

S. F. DUPONT, Flag Officer, &c.

FLAG SHIP WABASH, OFF HILTON HEAD,
November 9, 1861.

To Hon. Gideon Welles:

SIR: Since writing my official dispatches, I have sent gun boats to take possession of Beaufort, and protect the inhabitants, but I regret to say they have fled, and the town is abandoned to negroes, who are reported to run in a lawless condition. Light vessels, which I hoped to make use of, were destroyed on the desertion of the forts by the rebels. The post offices were visited, and a number of documents, letters, &c., obtained. I have closed Skull Creek, mouth of Broad River, and have cut off this communication between Charleston and Savannah.

Respectfully your obedient servant, Flag Officer,

S. F. DUPONT.

Brigadier-General Sherman, in command of the land forces, sends to the War Department his report, also a copy of his Proclamation to the inhabitants of South Carolina, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION CORPS,
PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

To the Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the force under my command, embarked at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 21, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 22d ult.

In consequence of delay in the arrival of some of our transports, and unfavorable weather, the fleet was unable to set out for the Southern coast until the 27th, when, under convoy of the Naval Squadron in command of Commodore Dupont, and after most mature consideration of the object of the expedition by that flag officer and myself, it was agreed first to reduce any work that might be found at Port Royal, S. C., and thus open the finest harbor on the coast South of Hatteras. It was calculated to reach Port Royal in five days at most; but in consequence of adverse winds and a perilous storm on the day and night of Nov. 1, the fleet did not arrive at Port Royal Bay until the 4th, and then but in part, for it had been almost entirely dispersed by the gale, and the vessels have been straggling in up to this date. The transports Union, Belvidere, Osceola and Peerless, have not arrived. Two of them are supposed to be lost, and it is probable that all are. It is gratifying, however, to say that none of the troops' transports connected with the land forces were lost, though the Winfield Scott had to sacrifice her whole cargo, and the Roanoke a portion of hers, to save the lives of the regulars on board. The former will not again be able to put to sea. The vessels connected with the naval portion of the fleet have also suffered much, and some have been lost.

After a careful reconnoissance of Port Royal Bay, it was ascertained that the rebels had three field works of remarkable strength, and covered by a fleet of three gun boats under Capt. Tatnall, late of the United States Navy, besides strong land forces, which the rebels were concentrating from Charleston and Savannah. The troops of the rebels were afterward ascertained to have been commanded by Gen. Drayton. One of the forts, and probably the strongest, was situated on Hilton Head, and the other two on Phillips' Island. It was deemed proper to first reduce the forts on Hilton Head, though to do this a greater or less fire would have to be met from the batteries on Bay Point. At the same time, our original plan of co-operation of the land forces in this attack had to be set aside in consequence of the loss, during the voyage, of the greater portion of our means of disembarkment, together with the fact that the only point where the troops should have landed was from five to six miles, measuring around the intervening shore, from the anchoring place of our transports—altogether too great a distance for successful debarkation with our limited means. It was therefore agreed that the place should be reduced by naval force alone. In consequence of the shattered condition of the fleet and the delay in the arrival of vessels that were indispensable for attack, it had to be postponed till the 7th inst. I was a mere spectator of the combat, and it is not my province to render any report of this action.

I deem it an important duty to say that the firing and manœuvering of our fleet against that of the rebels, and their formidable land batteries, was a master-piece of activity and professional skill, that must have elicited the applause of the rebels themselves, as a tactical operation. I think that too much praise cannot be awarded to the services and skill exhibited by the flag officer and officers connected with his ships. I deem the performance a masterly one. It ought to have been seen to be fully appreciated. After the works were reduced, I took possession of them with the land forces. The beautifully constructed work on Hilton Head was severely crippled, and many of the guns dismounted. Much slaughter had evidently been made there, many bodies having been buried in the fort, and some twenty or thirty were found, some one-half mile distant. The island for many miles was found strewed with army accoutrements and baggage of the rebels, which they threw away in their hasty retreat. We have also in our possession about forty pieces of ordnance, most of which is of most heavy calibre, and of most approved models, and a large quantity of ammunition and camp equipage.

It is my duty to report the valuable services of Mr. Boutelle, Assistant in Coast Survey, assisting with his accurate and extensive knowledge of the country. His services are invaluable to the army, as well as to the navy, and I earnestly recommend that important notice be taken of this very able and scientific officer by the War Department.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

After landing, and taking possession of the forts, General Sherman issued the following proclamation to the people of South Carolina:

In obedience to orders of the President of the United States, I have landed on your shores with a small force of National troops. Dictates of duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people, among whom I have passed some of the pleasantest days of my life, prompt me to proclaim that we have come among you with no feelings of animosity, no desire to harm your citizens, destroy your property, nor interfere with any of your laws, social or local institutions, beyond what the causes herein briefly alluded to may render unavoidable.

Citizens of South Carolina:—The civilized world is appalled at the course you are pursuing, at the crime you are committing against your own mother, the best, the most enlightened, and, heretofore, most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country and within your borders, and with this property you are waging a ruthless war against your Constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound by the terms of solemn compact to live under and faithfully support. In doing this you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own social and political existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment that self-government is impossible with civilized men.

Fellow Citizens:—I implore you to pause and reflect if the terror and consequences of your acts, of awful sacrifices made by devastation of your property, shedding of fraternal blood in battle, mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land, are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war; then ponder, I beseech of you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain result, which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal war, and continue to imbrue your hands in loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to disrupt the Confederacy of a great people, a Confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up—were it possible—an independent government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness?

Carolinians:—We have come among you as loyal men, impressed with our Constitutional obligations to citizens of your State. Those obligations shall be performed as far as in our power; but be not deceived; the obligation of suppressing armed combinations against Constitutional authorities is paramount to all others. If, in the performance of this duty, other minor but important obligations should be in any way neglected, it must be attributed to the necessities of the case, because rights dependent upon the laws of a State must be necessarily subordinate to military exigencies created by insurrection and rebellion.
T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier General Commanding, H. Q. G. C., Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 8, 1861.

Dethronement of the Southern King.

WE learn from the Richmond papers, that Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States, has issued a circular relative to the produce loan, and the appeal of the cotton planters for relief. Mr. Memminger, in the name of the Cabinet, declines to grant any relief, either by the purchase of the cotton crop or an advance upon its hypothecated value. He declares that the South, being now engaged in a gigantic war, needs money, and no planters' notes or produce, and explains that what the government requires is a loan from the planters, secured by Treasury Notes, which now form the currency of the Confederate States. *He advises the planters to apply to the banks for relief, and recommends them to apply themselves in future to the cultivation of grain* and other products, rather than to that of cotton.

Thus we find to what a lame and impotent conclusion has this wonderful scheme advanced! The planters are gravely told that they have been under a wonderful delusion; that so far from the government wanting the burden of their crop on its hands, they want their *money!* and Mr. Memminger, their wise financial Secretary, is requested by the Cabinet to say to these sagacious planters (who have been flattering themselves that by some *hocus pocus*, the *modus operandi* of which they could not very distinctly understand, the government was going to aid them to buy their stock of provisions and mules, and implements, all of which they have been obliged heretofore to get from the rascally North,) that, good easy souls, they were most egregiously mistaken—the boot is on the other leg! We want *you*, says this grand financier, to *go into bank and borrow money* and loan to us, (the government,) to carry on this "*gigantic war.*" And still worse, and more shocking than all, too, the Secretary is the medium for the announcement of the death and downfall of their *King*, for he cooly advises that his majesty be set aside just now, and that they must exalt that poor, despised *King Corn*, of the fertile West, in his place. In plain terms, stop planting *cotton* and go into *corn!* A full acknowledgment that all their hopes of Europe interfering with the blockade have been "knocked into a cocked hat," and that they must now set to work to raise bread to feed their starving negroes! So much for poor *King Cotton!*

Increase of Army Officers.

THE war has of course greatly increased the number of the regular army and its officers. There are now seven Brigadier-Generals—Wool, Harney, Sumner, Mansfield, McDowell, Anderson, and Rosecrans, an increase of four, Gen. Twiggs having been stricken from the roll. McClellan, Fremont, and Halleck, have been appointed Major-Generals—increase of three from the old regime—General Scott formerly standing alone in that rank. The volunteer army, to serve for three years or the war, is designed to consist of a half million men. There are four Major-Generals for this army—Banks, Dix, Butler, and Hunter. The following is an alphabetical list of the Brigadier-Generals now in the volunteer service, and appointments are still being made. About thirty Colonels are acting as Brigadiers, having received the title by brevet. The Brigadiers are:

Abercrombie, John J.
Benham, Henry J.
Blenker, Louis
Brooks, Wm. T H
Buell, Don C
Burnett, Ward B.
Burnside, Ambrose E.
Butterfield, David
Casey, Silas
Cooper, James
Couch, Darius N.
Cox, James D.
Crittenden, T. L.
Curtis, Lewis R.
Davis, Jefferson C.
Deover, J. W.
Duryea, Abram
Franklin, Wm. B
Gorman, Willis A.
Grant, Ulysses S.
Hamilton, C S.
Hancock, W S.
Hatch, John P.
Heintzleman, S. P.
Hooker, Joseph
Howard, O. O.
Hurlbut, S. A.
Jameson, Charles D.
Johnson, Richard W.
Kearney, Philip
Kelley, Benjamin F.
Keyes, Erasmus D.
King, Rufus
Lander, Frederick W.
Lockwood, H. H.
Martindale, J. H
McCall, George A.
McCook, A. McD.
McClernand, John A.
McKinstry, Justus
Mitchell, O. M.
Montgomery, W R.
Morrell, George
Negley, J S
Nelson, Wm.
Oakes, James
Paine, Eleazer A.
Peck, John J.
Phelps, J. Wolcott
Pope, John
Porter, Andrew
Porter, Fitz John
Prentiss, Benjamin M.
Reynolds, John F.
Reynolds, Joseph J.
Richardson, Israel B.
Rosseau, Lovell H.
Shenck, Robert C.
Sedgwick, John
Sickles, Daniel E.
Siegel, Franz
Sherman, William T.
Sherman, Thomas
Smith, Charles E.
Smith, William F.
Slocum, H. W.
Sprague, William
Stahl, Julius
Stevens, Isaac I.
Stone, Charles P.
Strong, William K.
Sturgis, Samuel D
Stoneham, George
Stykes, George
Thomas, George H.
Thurston, Charles M.
Todd, John B S.
Viele, Egbert L.
Wadsworth, James S.
Wallace, Lewis
Ward, William P.
Williams, A. S
Wood, Thomas J.
Wright, George

Prosperity in War.

WE see by figures in the New York *Times* that the earnings of sixteen Northern railroads for 1861 are $20,543,707; for 1860 they were but $26,242,568, making a gain of thirteen per cent. for this year.

During a certain period of 1861 there were 33,214-294 bushels of grain delivered at Chicago; during a corresponding period of 1860 the amount was 22,-866,068; and in 1859, 9,735,582 bushels; a gain this year over last of 50 per cent. nearly.

During a certain period of 1861 there were 31,304,-049 bushels of grain delivered at tide-water through the Erie Canal; and during a corresponding period of 1860 only 22,632,835 bushels; and during a corresponding period of 1859 only 5,234,388; making a gain of 40 per cent. nearly for 1861 over 1860.

The exports of breadstuffs to England and the Continent have been equivalent to 54,682,639 bushels for 1861; and during the year of 1860, 11,191,709 bushels; and for 1859, 1,644,662 bushels; a gain of exports of breadstuffs for 1861 of nearly 500 per cent. over that of 1860.

We find that the imports of New York alone, exclusive of specie, since the 1st of July, 1861, were only $96,847,208; and during 1860, for a corresponding period, they were $175,292,275; a falling off of nearly 100 per cent.

The exports of New York for the same period, exclusive of specie, have been in 1861, $91,246,351; and in 1860 were $63,843,917 in value; an increase of exports for 1861 over 1860 of more than 40 per cent.

We also find that the receipts of gold from Europe and California since January 1st, 1861, have been $66,739,000; and the exports for the same period only $3,200,000; leaving us a balance of $63,478,000 for the first eight months of the year.

Hence, we see that for 1861, over 1860, sixteen of our Northern railroads have gained in earnings 13 per cent.; that there is a gain of 50 per cent. in the amount of grain delivered at Chicago during a corresponding period of the two years; that there is a gain of 40 per cent. in the amount of grain delivered at tide-water by the Erie Canal during corresponding periods of the two years; that there will be a gain of nearly 500 per cent. in the export of breadstuffs to England and the Continent for 1861 over 1860; that the gross export of New York, exclusive of specie, for corresponding periods give 40 per cent. in favor of 1861; and the excess of the importation of gold over the exportation leaves us a balance of $63,478,000 for the first eight months of the year.

In 1860, the nation was at peace with itself and with all the world. In 1861 it is agitated by a great civil war. Why these indices of prosperity? It may be said that they are the surplus results of the prosperity of last year making their appearance in the markets of the world. This war, in its immediate effects upon production and trade, are felt more particularly in the South than in the North. The agricultural products of the North will not be perceptibly diminished by the war, for the supply of labor will be sufficient both for the work of war and that of the farm. The quantity of the manufactured products of the East will not be so great in the general directions of trade, but in the manufacturing of supplies for the army, they will find a large use for their manufacturing power.

About General Reynold's Column.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from Camp Elkwater, Va., under date of Oct. 28th. We quote:—

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.—I am growing exceedingly skeptical since I came here. The general destitution and distress which I expected to find among our forces in Western Virginia, will not become visible to my eyes, in spite of my utmost efforts to discover it. The weather, all expectations, predictions, and fears to the contrary, still continues as beautiful as the month of May. The troops continue to be as cheerful as I ever saw people at home; and I only state what half a dozen of them told me to-day, that, as far as provisions are concerned, they have as much or more than they want to eat. They go on drilling, more or less, from day to day; but that, and the mere fact that they are living in camp, instead of dwelling in cities, or being dispersed through the country, furnishes the only evidence in this valley of the existence of a state of war.

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.—Nothing has surprised me more since I have been in Western Virginia, than the apparent utter absence of animal life in the forests. This is exactly the contrary of what one would naturally expect. In a country where there are such vast reaches of woodland, covering the summits of so many almost inaccessible hills, a country but thinly inhabited, and in which the original dominion of nature is unbroken over so great an extent, I should have looked for an abundance of all kinds of wild animals which are found in the central portions of America, but not a rabbit rustles the leaves on the ground, not a squirrel jumps among the branches, and not a chirp of a bird has greeted my ears since I first set foot in Virginia. I asked a "native" if there were no birds in the State. He said there were certain seasons of the year when the birds flew over in large numbers. I was satisfied; and for some time was lost in admiration at the good taste of the birds in "flying over" this desolate, dreary region, instead of stopping and making it their abode. In my opinion it would have been better for man had he imitated the feathered race; and, instead of settling in this seemingly irreclaimable wilderness, had passed on, until he reached the level and more fertile country beyond.

THE CHEAT MOUNTAIN CAMP.—I have just returned from a visit to the summit of Cheat Mountain. I went in company with Major Keifer, of the Third Ohio, who has thoroughly explored all the country about here. I dare not tell the number of troops I found up there, nor how they are situated; but one thing is certain—the fortifications are of the most formidable description; and if it were proper, under any circumstances, to pray for the enemy, I should say heaven help him if he has the temerity to assail our position there! Every man, from the General commanding down to the officers' servants, would rejoice in the prospect of such an attack. But they are not likely to be gratified. No rebel General in Western Virginia has sufficient enterprise to attempt it, nor are there any rebel forces in this section which even a Napoleon could lead within a quarter of a mile of these works. Experience has abundantly proven that they cannot be induced to stand fire; and that with equal or with inferior forces, we are able to beat them, even when posted behind their intrenchments. This is no vain boasting. It is the unvarying history of the war in this region. In the comparatively recent attempt of the rebels to surprise our troops at Elkwater, they did, beyond all question, exhibit what can only be called despicable cowardice. They came toward our position in overwhelming numbers, and were, at the same time, in our front and upon both flanks; and yet, with all these advantages, they fled in every direction at the first sound of our guns, flinging away, in their wild consternation, all their equipments and clothing, even to their pants and shirts. The articles which they left behind them in this mad flight can still be seen scattered all through the mountains. But enough of this.

The troops upon Cheat Mountain Summit are busily engaged in the construction of huts for winter quarters. Perhaps it is a misnomer to call the buildings they are erecting "huts;" for they are really strong, comfortable, and commodious log houses; each one forty feet in length and twenty in width, and sufficiently large to accommodate half a company.

Department of the West.

KENTUCKY.—Gen. Buell arrived at Louisville on the 15th inst.

A letter to the Louisville *Journal* from Crab Orchard says that Gen. Zollicoffer retreated on Wednesday, the 20th inst., blockading the road from Cumberland Ford to Cumberland Gap, by rolling immense rocks from the hills into the roads.

The latest dispatches concerning Gen. Nelson's victory at Piketon, which have been sent forward to the War Department, represent the number of prisoners at 2,115. The number of rebels found dead on the field was 400. The rebel Gen. Williams was killed, shot through the head, and Gen. Hawes captured. We are still without full particulars of Nelson's victory. The following is all that is known in regard to it: After occupying Prestonburgh, Nelson proceeded towards Piketon, commenced the engagement at about 4 P. M., which continued till night. Both armies slept on their arms, and the next A. M., the battle was renewed and continued till ten, when the rebels unconditionally surrendered. The rout was complete, and it is probable that the whole of Williams' forces will be taken in the mountain gorges.

The Louisville *Courier*, dated Bowling Green, Nov. 8th, contains Richmond correspondence, saying that Colonel, now Brigadier-General, Humphrey Marshall is to command the eastern division of the rebel army in Kentucky. Brig.-Gen. J. C. Breckinridge returns to Southern Kentucky this week to organize his brigade, and put the provisional government in Kentucky in motion.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Gen. Sherman's army, says the bridge across the Cumberland river, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad and in the rear of Buckner, has been burned by Union men, causing great consternation among the rebels.

MISSOURI.—The following order from headquarters was received at St. Louis on the 17 inst.:

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, ADJ'T-GEN. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 30.—Major-General John C. Fremont having been relieved from the command of the Western Department and from duty in the field, those members of his staff who have been selected from civil life under the authority of the act approved Aug. 18th, 1861, cease, from the date on which he relinquished his command, to be connected with the service. All persons, with the exception of the regimental and company officers, who have been appointed in the military service by Major-General J. C. Fremont, and whose appointments have not been sanctioned by the President, are hereby discharged from the service of the United States by the command of Major-General McClellan.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Upon the arrival of Gen. McKinstry in St. Louis on the 13th inst., in conformity with the orders received at Springfield to repair to St. Louis and report to Washington by letter, he was met at the cars by several officers, by whom he was arrested and conveyed to the arsenal under instructions to be allowed to hold no communication with any one. His cashier, Hohn, was also arrested. Gen. Sturgis now commands McKinstry's division.

Hunter, Pope and Sturgis' division of the army left Springfield, on the 16th, for the north, and Siegel's and Asboth's commands left for the south on Friday evening, with instructions to the camp ten miles below Wilson's Creek. Since the departure of these divisions of the army nothing of interest has transpired. Gens. Siegel's and Asboth's divisions have returned from their position south of here, which was merely a feint to protect their withdrawal, and will march for St. Louis, via Rolla, in the course of a day or two. Springfield will be entirely evacuated, and a large number of Union men from the city and surrounding country have left, and will continue to leave with the army, not being willing to risk their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Sterling Price began to move with his army, numbering 27,000 men and twenty-five pieces of artillery, on Saturday the 16th, towards Pineville, McDonald county, in the extreme south-western corner of the State. Ben McCullough broke up his camp on the night of the 15th, and the next day was marching towards Perryville, Carroll county, Ark. A gentleman, recently a prisoner in the rebel camp, says that Price designs to go into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington county, Arkansas. All his rebel followers who intend to go home have already returned, and those now with him intend to fight outside of Missouri.

The following order has been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10, 1861.

Commanders of troops in this Department will avoid extensive movements which offer battle, or divide and prolong our lines until further concert and concentrations can be arranged, and instructions, giving a full and concise report, be forwarded to Brig.-Gen. Curtis, giving the strength, position and condition of every command in the Department. These reports will be consolidated under his direction, and a weekly abstract forwarded to the commanding General. By order of
HUNTER, Major-General.

Henry W. Clements, chief clerk of the Quartermaster's office, under Gen. McKinstry, was arrested by order of Gen. Curtis, and sent to Jefferson barracks to await an investigation into the affairs of that office.

Gen. Hunter and staff arrived at St. Louis on the 15th inst. Sedalia and Rolla will be strongly garrisoned, and sufficient provisions, stores and munitions sent to each point for an army of 15,000 men should necessity at any time require the presence of such a force. The bulk of the army will come to St. Louis and be held in readiness for the movements in Kentucky, Southeast Missouri or down the Mississippi river.

KANSAS.—On the 10th inst. Col. Anthony, with 150 mounted men, was attacked on an open prairie, about twenty miles from Kansas City, by 600 rebels, under command of Upton Hayes, and after a desperate struggle retreated, seeking shelter in the woods, from which they were again routed. Col. Anthony fell back about six miles to await re-enforcements, which will speedily be forwarded to him. This is supposed to be the same band of rebels that captured part of Captain Shield's company of Fremont Hussars, near Little Santa Fe. It is said there are upwards of 1,000 armed rebels in this county.

NEBRASKA.—FORT LARAMIE, Nov. 11.—Two companies of the 2nd Cavalry left Fort Laramie on the 12th inst. for the States, under the command of Capt. John Green and Lieut. J. K. Wesner. Weather cold and stormy. Four inches of snow fell yesterday.

The telegraph this (Monday) morning brings us the following additional intelligence:

The rebels under Gens. Price and McCullough have retreated into Arkansas. It is understood they have gone to Fort Smith, where supplies have been collected and winter quarters built. Before leaving Missouri they fired hay-stacks, corn-stacks, &c., in the vicinity, to prevent our forces from obtaining forage in case we pursued them. Previous reports regarding the imminency of a battle on the 2d inst. originated in a large foraging party of rebels on Wilson's Creek being mistaken for an advance guard of the enemy.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Journal* from Cairo, says it has been ascertained that the loss of the rebels at Belmont was 261 killed, 427 wounded, and 278 missing.

A wagon master, who has just arrived at Kansas City, gives information of the capture by rebels, at 3 o'clock this morning, a mile and a half from Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Mo., of 50 wagons and 500 oxen, on their way to Sedalia. When the wagon-master escaped the yokes were being burned, and preparations were making to burn the wagons. The teamsters are all prisoners. Jennison marches immediately for Pleasant Hill.

Gen. Hunter has sent a letter to Gen. Price repudiating the treaty between Gens. Fremont and Price, entered into Nov. 1st, and addressed to Adjutant-General Thomas his reasons therefor.

The creating a new military department of Kansas, with Major-General Hunter in command, gives great satisfaction and confidence to the citizens of Kansas.

Department of Western Virginia.

ADVICES from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters to the 12th, state that on the 10th Gen. Cox's brigade crossed the Kanawha and New River, and drove the rebels back three miles from their position. Gen. Schenck's column intended attacking them in the rear, but was prevented from crossing the river by the high water. Gen. Benham's brigade moved up and began to feel their front, when a sharp skirmish took place, lasting from 4 P. M. till dark, when Gen. Benham's force lay on their arms, waiting for morning. The rebels began to retreat, and were well on their way to Raleigh before their movement was discovered. Gen. Benham pursued them twenty-five miles under a drenching rain, but seeing little chance of overtaking them, turned back. In the skirmish with the rear guard, Col. Croghan, of the rebel cavalry, and a few others were killed. The loss on our side was two.

A sad accident occurred at Camp Platt, 12 miles above Charleston, on the 16th. Capt. Bell, of Co. K., 44th Ohio regiment, and 11 of his men while crossing the Kanawha in a skiff, run under the steamer Commodore Perry. The captain and seven of his men were drowned.

The following order has just been issued:

GENERAL ORDER 99.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office, Nov 14, 1861.

Complaint has been made to the President of the United States that certain persons within the State of Virginia, in places occupied by the forces of the United States, claim to hold civil offices, State, County, and Municipal, by alleged authority from the Commonwealth of Virginia, in disregard and in violation of the declaration of the people of Virginia, represented in Convention at the city of Wheeling, on Thursday, June 13, 1861, and of the ordinances of said Convention, and of the acts of the General Assembly held by authority of said Convention. It is therefore ordered, by the direction of the President, that if any person shall hereafter attempt within the State of Virginia, under alleged authority of said Commonwealth, to exercise official powers of a civil nature within the limits of any of the commands of occupying forces of the United States, unless, in pursuance of a declaration and ordinance of the Convention assembled at Wheeling, on the 13th of June, 1861, and the acts of the General Assembly, held by authority of said Convention, such attempt shall be treated as an act of hostility to the United States, and such person shall be taken into military custody. Commanding officers are directed to enforce this order within their respective commands.
By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Department of the East.

THE work of raising a brigade, to be composed entirely of Virginians, is progressing finely both in this city and Alexandria. The brigade will consist of one regiment of cavalry and two of infantry.

There are several thousand refugees from Virginia who are anxious to enlist themselves in the defence of the Government. Recruiting offices are being established in both cities to forward the design.

General Stoneman has been appointed to the command of the whole entire cavalry force of the United States.

About 4,000 troops, including Nim's Boston battery, marched from Snow Hill, Maryland, into Accomac and North Hampton counties, Va., on the 16th inst. Accomac is prepared to array itself for the Union, but North Hampton shows fight. The following proclamation of Gen. Dix was sent in advance of the expedition:

To the People of Accomac and North Hampton Counties, Virginia.

The military forces of the United States are about to enter your counties as part of the United States. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not, by your own acts, be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of honor nor property; your laws, institutions, and usages will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any fireside will be disturbed, unless a disturbance is caused by yourselves. Special direction has been given not to interfere with the condition of any person held to domestic service; and in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretense for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines.

The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brigadier General Henry H. Lockwood, of Delaware, a State identical in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. A portion of his force comes from counties in Maryland, bordering on one of yours. From him, and from them, you may be assured of the sympathy of your near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not expel it by hostile resistance and attack. Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States; to re-open your intercourse with loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides by re-establishing the lights on your coast; to afford you free export for the products of your labor, and free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life which you require in exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion. If the calamities of the intestine war which are desolating the other districts of Virginia, and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall upon you, it will not be a fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully resisted in any other spirit than of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you who, by rejecting all the overtures of friendship, provoke retaliation, and draw down on themselves the consequences which the Government is most anxious to avoid, to their account must be laid the blood which may be shed, and desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war, will be visited. To those who remain in quiet pursuits and their domestic occupations, the proper authorities assure they can give peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, and all the Constitutional and legal rights and blessings of just and parental Government.
JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen. Com.

A foraging party went out from Gen. Wadsworth's brigade on the 16th inst., and having found a large supply of corn they started back in the evening. Five of the wagons were detached from the main body. They halted in the road two miles and a half from Falls Church, and stacking their guns moved toward a farm house to get something to eat. A party of rebel cavalry, who had been scouting in the neighborhood, suddenly rushed between our troops and their guns, thus rendering them powerless for resistance. The consequence was the capture of the five loaded wagons and the thirty men made prisoners. About ten of the Federal party certainly escaped, and it may be that some of the others may yet return, as it is not improbable that they sought refuge in the woods. They all belonged to the Thirtieth New York regiment. The place where they were taken was beyond our lines, and their loss the result of their own carelessness.

Lieut. Geo. W. Snyder of the U. S. Engineers, first assistant of Gen. Brownel in the construction of the forts on the line of the Potomac, died in Washington on the 17th inst., of typhoid fever. He was a very valuable officer and deservedly esteemed.

Affairs in Washington.

THE Government has issued permits to parties in Rhode Island to trade with loyalists along our Southern coast, and vessels are now fitting out for that purpose, loaded with supplies of various kinds, among which are salt, clothing and other articles of prime necessity, which it is expected will be at once exchanged for cotton. This is a new feature in government, and may lead to important results. Senator Simmons, of R. I., it is said, has been the principal mover in this matter. It may be, however, that these vessels, and others now fitting out, will follow the expedition; and as soon as an opening is made and a permanent footing is obtained, cargoes of cotton will be at once shipped to Liverpool and other points. This is a very important movement, and has the full sanction of Government.

The Convention for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the Republic of Costa Rica, having been duly notified on both sides, the ratification of the same was exchanged. There is a provision that no claim of any citizen of the United States who may be found to have been belligerent during the occupation of Nicaragua by the troops of Costa Rica or the exercise of authority by the latter, within the territory of the former, shall be considered as proper for the action of the Board of Commissioners, who are to meet within the next ninety days in Washington.

A gentleman occupying a high position in Mexico, has arrived in Washington with important information, which he has laid before the Government, from the west coast of Mexico and Sonora. It appears that the whole west coast is greatly excited at the contemplated intervention of England, France and Spain in their affairs, and they have applied to our Government to know whether it will sustain them in their stand against the intrigues of Spain. The rebel agents are now very busy in that section of Mexico. They have thus far found little sympathy, the people nearly all favoring the cause of the Federal Government. This is also the case in all of the States throughout Mexico. The rebels, however, hold out flattering promises, and offer to make any kind of treaties and to aid them with money.

The Government has contracted for the manufacture of a large number of the best Springfield rifled guns and a large number of breech-loading arms, to be manufactured in this country. These, together with contracts authorized abroad for immediate use, will give a sufficient supply for all present and future wants of the army.

The Secretary of State has issued the following order:

Circumstances which recently occurred, render it necessary to repeat previous regulation, that no person, whether citizen or foreigner, will be allowed to pass the lines of the United States Army in any direction, without a passport signed or countersigned by the Secretary of State; and if any person shall attempt so to pass, he will be liable to arrest and detention by military authority. WM. H. SEWARD.

It has been further ascertained, on application, that such passes will only be granted to persons upon business for the Government of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury had an interview with a committee of the associated banks on the 15th inst., at which arrangements were made for the taking of the third $50,000,000 loan.

Misapprehensions having existed touching the Postmaster-General's order of October 31st, Postmasters will recognize it as follows:

Certificates of soldiers' letters may be signed by any field or staff officer in the service of the United States, as well as major; and, when so certified, letters may be forwarded without pre-payment of postage, which must, however, be collected at the office of delivery as before. JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Generals Halleck and Buel left Washington for their commands in Missouri and Kentucky on the 13th inst. Both are fully possessed of the plans and policy of the Administration and of the Commander-in-Chief. Henceforth, it is believed there will be a thorough unity of action among the Generals commanding the several departments, and all their actions will form part of one campaign.

Lieut. Kurin, the Union prisoner released from Richmond on parole to find an exchange for himself on this side of the lines, is successful, the Government having promptly furnished the exchange in response to this overture of the Confederates. The Government has resolved to release on parole 250 prisoners, part of those captured at Hatteras, to proceed to the South on a similar mission. If they succeed, 250 Union prisoners now in the South will soon be returned to us, and the principle and manner of the full exchange of prisoners will be fully established. Gen. Wool has been instructed to communicate with the proper rebel authorities, under a flag of truce, in reference to facilities for supplying the prisoners in their custody with clothing and other necessaries.

A new arrangement of War Departments has been made, as will be observed by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 9, 1861.

General Orders, No. 98.—The following Departments are formed from the present Departments of West Cumberland and Ohio:

1. The Department of New Mexico, to consist of the Territory of New Mexico, to be commanded by Col. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A.

2. The Department of Kansas, to include the State of Kansas, Indian Territory west of Arkansas, and Territories of Nebraska, Colorado and Dacotah, to be commanded by Major General Hunter; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

3. The Department of Missouri, to include the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and a portion of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River, to be commanded by Major-General H. W. Halleck, U. S. A.

4. The Department of Ohio, to consist of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and that portion of East Cumberland and Tennessee, to be commanded by Brigadier-General D. C. Buell; headquarters at Louisville.

5. The Department of Western Virginia, to consist of a portion of Virginia included in the old Department of Ohio, to be commanded by Brigadier-General W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A.

By order. JULIUS P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The intelligence of the capture of Slidell and Mason has diffused the greatest possible joy among all classes, including, of course, Government officers, from the President down to the humblest messenger. The brilliant exploit at Port Royal was certainly not more if quite as electric in its effect on the public mind, as the taking of these generally regarded unprincipled and dangerous emissaries.

Capt. Taylor, who has arrived in Washington with dispatches, reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Cienfuegos the escape of Slidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British mail steamship Trent, plying between Vera Cruz (by way of Havana and St. Thomas) and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of Bahama Channel, about twenty-four miles to the west, she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired the shot across her bow and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her, under command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Mason and Slidell, who are personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force; but notwithstanding that purpose, however, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective Secretaries, Eustis and McFarlane, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York. The packet had no other flag than her own. The remainder of the passengers, including ladies connected with the Slidell and Mason party, were not molested, and were therefore left free to pursue their journey. The official dispatches are voluminous, and include several accounts of the capture, together with the protest of Mason and Slidell against being taken from the British ship.

Specials say there is reason to believe that the Government adheres to its determination to make Beaufort an open port.

The Treasury Department emphatically denies that counterfeit notes have been put in circulation.

The volunteer service now numbers 480,000 men, leaving 20,000 more enlistments to reach the number authorized by Congress.

The Government has advices that the United States troops occupy Beaufort, and are engaged in fortifying it.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 16, 1861.

SIR: It is with no ordinary emotion that I tender to you and your command the heartfelt congratulations and thanks of the Government and the country, for the brilliant success achieved at Port Royal. In the war now waging against the Government in this most causeless and unnatural rebellion that ever afflicted the country, high hopes have been indulged in the navy, and great confidence reposed in its efforts. The results of the skill and bravery of yourself and others, have equaled and surpassed our highest expectations. To you and your associates, under the providence of God, we are indebted for this great achievement by the largest squadron ever fitted out under that flag which you have so gallantly vindicated, and which you will bear on to continued success.

On the receipt of your dispatches announcing your victory at Port Royal, the Department issued the inclosed general order, which, with this letter, you will cause to be read to your command.

Your obedient servant, GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-Officer Samuel F. Dupont, commanding S. A. B. S., S. C.

General Order.—The Government announces to the navy and to the country, its high gratification at the success of the combined naval and army forces, respectively commanded by Flag-Officer Dupont and Brigadier-General Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, commanding the entrance to Port Royal Harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each Navy Yard at meridian on the day after the reception of this order.

THE PUBLISHER TO THE READER.

☞ OUR INDUCEMENTS for obtaining subscribers to the Thirteenth Volume of the RURAL, for 1862, are of the most Liberal and Substantial character. Premium Lists, Show-Bills, &c., sent free to all disposed to act as agents.

☞ THE DOCUMENTS FREE.—Specimen numbers of this volume will be sent free to all applicants. We shall take pleasure in also sending, free and post-paid, our large Show-Bill for 1861 (beautifully colored by hand,) Prospectus, &c., to any and all persons disposed to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. Reader, please send us the addresses of such of your friends, near or distant, as you think would be likely to subscribe or act as agents, and we will forward the documents accordingly.

☞ VOLUNTARY AGENTS FOR THE RURAL.—Any and every Subscriber or reader is requested to act in behalf of the RURAL, by forming clubs or otherwise. *Now is the time* for its friends to manifest their interest in the paper and the cause it advocates, either by obtaining new subscribers, or inducing others to act in its behalf. If any lose or wear out numbers in *showing the paper*,—that's the best way to get subscribers,—we will duplicate them in order to make their files complete for binding.

☞ WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MONEY.—In the present deranged state of the currency, we are unable to use Western and Southern money, as our bankers will not purchase it at any rate of discount. Agents and Subscribers who cannot obtain New York, New England, Pennsylvania, or Canada Money, will please send us *U. S. Postage Stamps*, as they are far preferable to any uncurrent bank bills.

☞ THE TRIAL QUARTER.—The rush of Trial Subscribers has been so great that our edition of some of the October numbers is exhausted, so that we can no longer furnish the complete quarter. We will, however, send the RURAL from 1st Nov. to Jan'y (9 papers) and 4 back numbers (making 13 papers in all) for 20 cents. ☞ Our aim is to have all trial subscriptions end with the year, as it would cause much extra labor and trouble to extend them into the new volume.

☞ FILL THE PLACES OF AGENTS GONE TO THE WAR.—Quite a number of our Agents have gone to the War, mostly as Captains and Lieutenants in volunteer regiments. In cases where they have not appointed or requested persons to act in behalf of the RURAL during their absence, we trust some friend of the Paper will "assume the responsibility" of doing so, in order that there may be no vacancies. Friends, please fill the places of the absentees, and see that all have an opportunity to subscribe for our next volume. Many who now take the Paper, and others who like it, only need *asking*, and hence an Agent is wanted in every town. We hope many subscribers will kindly volunteer to act as Agents during the *Winter Campaign*—and the more the better. What say, Reader?

☞ ADHERE TO TERMS.—We endeavor to adhere strictly to subscription terms, and *no person is authorized to offer the* RURAL *at less than published rates*. Agents and friends are at liberty to *give away* as many copies of the RURAL as they are disposed to pay for at club rate, but we do not wish the paper offered, in any case, below price.

☞ AS POSTAGE STAMPS of the old emission are worthless here, RURAL friends will please remit those of the new issue in future. Demand U. S. Treasury Notes preferred to any Bank Notes except those of our own and the New England States.

☞ CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the OLD address as well as the NEW to secure compliance with their requests.

☞ ANY person so disposed can act as local agent for the RURAL NEW-YORKER, and those who volunteer in the good cause will receive gratuities, and their kindness be appreciated.

☞ OUR SHOW-BILL, INDUCEMENTS, &c., for 1862, just issued, sent free and post-paid to all applicants.

A HANDSOME ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—*Book Premiums Appreciated.*—During the past two months we have received many kind acknowledgments of Book Premiums from distant friends, showing that such works as we offer for efforts in behalf of the RURAL are appreciated. One of the last is from an agent in Onondaga Co., N. Y., who obtained some sixty yearly subscribers last spring after the season for canvassing had expired, and reads in this gratifying wise:—"Yours, with information of having sent premium books for me, by Express, was duly received. The books are also received, as specified in your letter. With much pleasure they have been thoroughly looked over, and certainly my warmest thanks are due for them, for, like the RURAL, their co-worker, there is no fault about them,—not in everything, subject matter, paper, typography, and binding, perfect as desirable. Surely, while premiums so excellent, of such genuine worth, are rendered, the RURAL will never lack earnest hands to enlist heartily in its cause. Again, I say, accept my warm acknowledgments for the books, and rest assured that as I am able the interests of the RURAL shall be thoroughly attended to here and 'round about.'"

Special Notices.

☞ SEE GEO. W. ELLIOTT'S advertisement, in another column, concerning "National Hymns," &c.

☞ NO TRAVELING AGENTS are employed by us, as we wish to give the whole field to local agents and those who form clubs. And beside, we wish it distinctly understood that all persons traveling through the country, professing to hold certificates from us, ARE IMPOSTORS.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office,
ROCHESTER, November 19, 1861.

FLOUR is without change in rates, but business is quite lively, owing to a reduction in transportation rates to New York, affording our millers a profit upon manufacture.

GRAIN—Corn has advanced 5 cents per bushel; Oats have added 3@5 cents to the prices current a week since.

PROVISIONS—Pork is beginning to show itself in market—New Mess is worth only $13.00 ₰ barrel. Fresh Pork will bring but $4.00@4.50 as to quality.

DAIRY, &c.—Butter still advancing and is in request at 13@14 cents per pound for choice roll. Eggs have declined slightly.

FRUIT—Apples have gone up to 38@62 cents ₰ bushel, range governed by variety and condition.

HIDES AND SKINS are in more demand and at higher rates, as will be seen by reference to quotations.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.		Eggs, dozen	15@16c
Flour, winter wheat	$5.25@6.50	Honey, box	10@11c
Flour, spring do.	5.00@5.25	Candles, box	10@10½c
Flour, buckwheat	2.00@2.00	Candles, extra	12@13c
Meal, Indian	1.00@1.00	FRUIT AND ROOTS.	
Wheat, Genesee	1.00@1.25	Apples, bushel	38@62c
Best white Canada	1.20@1.28	Apples, dried ₰ lb.	5@5½c
Corn, old	40@45c	Peaches, do.	12@12c
Corn, new	40@45c	Cherries, do.	12@12c
Rye, 60 lbs. ₰ bush.	40@50c	Plums, do.	00@10c
Oats, by weight	28@30c	Potatoes	30@35c
Barley	45@50c	HIDES AND SKINS.	
Buckwheat	40@40c	Slaughter	5@5½c
Beans	1.25@1.50	Calf	6@7c
MEATS.		Sheep Pelts	75c@$1.50
Pork, Mess	$13.00@14.00	Lamb Pelts	50c@$1
Pork, clear	15.00@17.00	SEEDS.	
Pork, cwt	3.50@4.50	Clover, bushel	$3.00@3.25
Beef, cwt	4.00@5.00	Timothy	2.00@2.50
Spring lambs, each	1.25@1.75	SUNDRIES.	
Mutton, carcass	4@5c	Wood, hard	$5.00@6.00
Hams, smoked	9@10c	Wood, soft	3.00@3.00
Shoulders	5@6c	Coal, Lehigh	7.00@7.00
Chickens	7@8c	Coal, Scranton	6.50@6.50
Turkeys	9@10c	Coal, Pittston	6.50@6.50
Geese	40@50c	Coal, Shamokin	6.50@6.50
Ducks ₰ pair	38@44c	Coal, Char	10@12½c
DAIRY, &c.		Salt, bbl	1.38@1.42
Butter, roll	13@14c	Hay, tun	7.00@12.00
Butter, firkin	12@13c	Straw, tun	6.00@6.00
Cheese	6@7½c	Wool, ₰ lb	35@44c
Lard, tried	8½@9c	Whitefish, half bbl	3.00@3.00
Tallow, rough	5@6c	Codfish, quintal	4.00@4.50
Tallow, tried	7@7½c	Trout, half bbl	3.00@3.25

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Market may be quoted a shade firmer, with a less active business doing for export and home consumption, but without any material change in prices. Sales at $5.30@5.55 for rejected, $5.85@6.00 for superfine State, $5.10@5.50 for extra do, $5.85@6.60 for superfine Western, $5.70@5.90 for common to medium extra do, $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra round hooped Ohio and $6.10@6.75 for trade

[redacted]

with a mod-rate business doing for export and home consumption and without material change. Sales at 62c for damaged mixed Western, 63@65c for good to prime shipping do, 70c for Western yellow, and 18c for Southern yellow. Oats firmer and scarce, sales at 46@48c for Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and prices easier, sales at $13.50@14.00 for mess, and $9.00@9.50 for prime. Beef inactive, sales at $4@4.50 for country prime, $5.00@5.50 for country mess, $11.00@12.00 for re-packed mess, and $13.00@13.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef is quiet and nominally unchanged at $17@17. Beef hams quiet, small sales now at $15.50@14.00. Cut meats dull and easier, small sales at 4½@4½c for Shoulders, and 5@5½c for Hams. Smoked meats continue scarce and very quiet. Dressed hogs in active demand, with sales at 5c. Bacon continues in good demand, chiefly for future delivery, at 6¾c for dry salted sides, and 7c for smoked do. Lard quiet and dull, sales at 8½@9½c for No. 1 to choice Western. Butter is firm and selling at 11@11 cents for Ohio, and 14@20 cents for State.—Cheese continues firm at 5½@7½c for good to choice.

SEEDS—Of Clover, we notice sales at 7¼@7¾c, for lots as they arrive, and 8@8½c for recleaned, from store. Timothy is firm at $2@2.25 ₰ bushel.

ASHES—Both Pot and Pearl have advanced 12½c, with sales Pot and Pearl at $5.50.

HOPS—There continues a good demand for all grades for consumption, and choice are taken for export as fast as received—the stock is increasing, but it is small for the season, the sales are about 300 bales at 16@22c, as to quality. In old some 200 bales, 1860 have been taken for consumption at 11@16c, and a choice parcel of 1859, 12½c; some transactions in older growths have also taken place, but on terms we did not learn.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market opened firm with no active inquiry for Flour, and during the morning sales to a large extent were made at the closing prices of Saturday.

Common to good State	$5.40@5.60
Fancy and extra State	5.60@5.75
Common to good Western	5.60@6.00
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c.	6.00@7.00
Extra Ohio	6.00@7.00
Common Canadian	5.50@5.80
Extra Canadian	6.00@7.25
Fancy Genesee	5.50@6.00
Extra Genesee and city brands	6.00@7.25

Buckwheat Flour is steady and in fair request, and is selling in the street at $1.75, and from store at $1.87. The advance in Corn has brought about a corresponding improvement in Meal, which is now selling at $1.25@1.37½ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—But little Wheat was offered on 'Change this morning, and, up to the close, no sales were reported on account of the firmness of holders. Rye firm, with sales at 80c at the Central depot. For Corn the market is weak, the demand being limited though holders of mixed Western are firm at 66c. Barley is in limited supply and held very firmly, sales four-rowed State at 70c. Oats less buoyant and the market is easier; sales State at 46½c afloat, and 48½c in store.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Demand light and prices steady, with sales at $5.00 for choice extra Wisconsin, $5.00@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio, and $5.37½@5.75 for double extras; Canada extra $5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, market quiet, sales Milwaukee club at 92c, No. 2 Chicago spring at 90c. Corn, sales at 41@42c. Oats in fair demand and market steady; sales at 28c. Barley, last sales at 43@45c. No transactions reported in other grains.

SEEDS—Market quiet and nominal at $1.75@2 for timothy.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork at $13.50, prime at $12.50. Hams, plain sugar cured, at 8@8½, do, in sacks, at 8½@9. Lard at 8. Shoulders quiet at 5¼. Country beef at $5.00. Salted sides at 6c. Cheese, Hamburgh, at 6@7c.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—There was only a limited supply of grain on our market yesterday. Fall wheat is again easier, the outside figure being $1.07, and that only in one or two instances, from that down to 95c for inferior. Spring wheat is in moderate request at 85@90c and 92c for choice. Barley is in fair request at 43@45c per bushel. Peas, 42@45c. Oats, 35@37c. Other articles are without change.—*Globe.*

THE HOG MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Hogs are in large supply and the market has declined 10@15c, with sales at $2.30@2.50 for common to medium, and 2.60@2.60 for fair to prime. Some few lots of extra sold at $2.65@2.70. The market closed a shade brisker on account of the clear, cold weather, but there is no improvement in the above quotations.—*Journal.*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—The supply has been full, both in droves and wagons, and prices have declined, with sales during the week at 3½@4c ₰ lb.—*Democrat.*

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The market is unusually depressed, owing to the remarkably heavy receipts—exceeding 16,000 head. The demand was comparatively brisk at the outset, but with so many coming on buyers saw that they were to have things pretty much their own way, and held back. Prices are now down to 3@3½c ₰ lb for still fed, and 3½@3¾c for fat corn fed, at which rates holders are anxious to realize. Sales about 7,000 head.—*Gazette.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE.	
First quality ₰ cwt.	$8.00@8.50
Ordinary quality	7.25@8.00
Common quality	6.00@7.00
Inferior quality	5.00@6.00
COWS AND CALVES.	
First quality	$45.00@50.00
Ordinary quality	40.00@45.00
Common quality	30.00@35.00
Inferior quality	25.00@30.00
VEAL CALVES.	
First quality, ₰ lb.	5½@6 c
Ordinary quality	4½@5½c
Common quality	4 @4½c
Inferior quality	3½@4 c
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Prime quality, ₰ head	$4.00@4.50
Ordinary quality	3.50@4.00
Common quality	3.00@3.50
Inferior quality	2.50@3.00
SWINE.	
First quality, ₰ lb.	3½@4¼c
Other qualities	3¼@3½c

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—BEEVES—The supply is about the same as last week so far as numbers are concerned, but there are more pounds of beef here now than then, the cattle averaging heavier and of firmer quality. Only a moderate business has been done, and that at a decline of ⅛c ₰ lb, owing to the low rates that ruled in New York on Wednesday. Indeed, taking quality into consideration, the decline in some instances has been even more than we indicate.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3,872	3,264	3,111
Sheep	8,375	8,310	3,867
Hogs	1,030	60	316

PRICES—

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4½@4¾c	4½@4¾c
Extra	4¼@4½c	4¼@4½c
First quality	3¾@3¾c	3¾@3⅞c
Second quality	3 @3½c	3¼@3½c
Third quality	2½@2¾c	2½@2¾c

SALES—About 2,400 head changed hands here.

SHEEP—No change to notice. The receipts are about the same as last week. Sales about 4,000 at 3½@4½c ₰ lb.

HOGS—Receipts too heavy and market dull. We quote still-fed, at 3@3½c, prime pigs at 3½@3¾c, and fat corn-fed, at 3¾@3⅞c ₰ lb. Sales about 6,000.—*Atlas and Argus.*

BRIGHTON, Nov. 14.—At market 1280 Beeves, 1000 Stores, 3,-900 Sheep and Lambs, and 1400 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, $6.00, first quality, $6.00; second do, $5.75@5.75, third do, $4.50@5.50.

MILCH COWS—$47@50; common, $19@20.

WORKING OXEN—$89, $120@130.

VEAL CALVES—$3.00@4.00.

YEARLINGS—$8@10; two years old, $11@14; three years old, $14@17 each.

HIDES—5½@6c. Tallow, 5½@6½c.

CALF SKINS—8@9c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1.25@2.00; extra and selections, $2.75@$4.00.

PELTS—50c@$1.00.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 4½@5c, retail, 5@7c, fat hogs, undressed, 0c, still fed, none, corn fed, none, spring pigs, none.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 13.—At market 1,284 Cattle, 1000 Beeves, and 284 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old, not suitable for Beef.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra, $6.00@6.25, first quality, $5.75@5.75, second do, $5.00, third do, $3.75@4.00.

WORKING OXEN—$80, $100@130.

COWS AND CALVES—$30, 40@55.

STORES—Yearlings, $8@10.00. Two years old, $11@14; Three years old, $15@17.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—3,900 at market. Prices in lots at $2.00@2.62 each; extra and selections $3.00@3.62.

Spring Lambs—None.

HIDES—6@6½c ₰ lb. Tallow, 6½@7c.

PELTS—87c@$1.25. Calf Skins, 7@8c ₰ lb.

VEAL CALVES—$0@0.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The stock of all kinds, both native and foreign, is inadequate to the wants of manufacturers, and prices favor the seller, the transactions, consequently, are less extensive—sales of 78,100 lbs domestic fleece at 48@53c, 10,000 do pulled at 47@50c for superfine and extra country, 50,000 do. Texas and California at 25@35c, 25 bales Cape at 27@28c, and 50 do. washed Cordova at 33@34c, 6 months.

American Saxony Fleece ₰ lb	50@52
American full-blood Merino	48@50
American half and three-quarter blood Merino	46@48
Native and one-fourth Merino	41@45
Extra, Pulled	47@45
Superfine, Pulled	45@50
No. 1, Pulled	30@38
Lamb's, Pulled	38@40
California, fine, unwashed	33@34
California, common do	10@18
Peruvian, washed	25@36
Valparaiso, washed	13@15
South American Merino, unwashed	21@23
Do. do. Mestiza, do	16@20
Do. do. common, washed	14@17
Do do. Entre Rios, do	16@17
Do do. Entre Rios, unwashed	9@12
Do do. Cordova, washed	27@28
Cape Good Hope, unwashed	23@27
East India, washed	22@30
African, washed	32@35
Do unwashed	16@20
Smyrna, do.	17@22
Do washed	26@30
Mexican, unwashed	12@14
Texas	15@30

BOSTON, Nov 15.—The following are the quotations of wool:

Saxony Fleece	50@53	Pulled No 1	45@46
Full blood Merino	47@50	Do. No 2	00@00
Three-fourth do.	47@50	Texas	10@38
Half do.	47@50	Smyrna, washed	18@33
Common	46@47	Do unwashed	15@25
Western mixed	35@45	Buenos Ayres	15@40
Pulled Extra	50@55	Crimea	10@18
Do Superfine	45@50	Canada	00@00

Married.

IN this city, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. GLEASON, EDWARD ST. JERMAIN, JR., and Miss NETTIE LETTINGTON, all of this city.

IN Sheboygan Falls, Wis., on the 6th instant, by Rev. T. A. WADSWORTH, Mr. WM. CHAPLIN and Miss MELISSA E. WILSON, only daughter of A. WILSON, Esq., all of Plymouth, Wis.

AT the Second Baptist Church, on the 11th inst., by Rev. G. D. BOARDMAN, HORACE B. HOOKER and SUSAN D., daughter of ELON HUNTINGTON, Esq., all of Rochester.

IN Penfield, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. JONATHAN EDWARDS, CHAS. M. HOOKER, of Brighton, and Miss KATE J. LEWIS.

Died.

IN Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sunday morning, Oct. 13th, Mrs. CAROLINE MOORE, relict of the late Rev. NATHANIEL L. MOORE, of Kelloggsville, N. Y., (and mother of Mrs. ALFRED BARNUM, of this city,) aged 75 years. The remains were taken to Kelloggsville for interment.

IN Kelloggsville, Nov. 13, 1861, BETSEY, wife of LEMUEL NEWLAND, (and sister of Mrs. ALFRED BARNUM, of this city,) aged 56 years.

IN Havana, Cuba, Oct. 13th, 1859, SARAH B., daughter of the late A. B. RAPALJE, Esq., of Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y.

IN this city, on the 16th inst., IDA M., youngest daughter of WM. N. and MARY FULLER, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance—THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. SPECIAL NOTICES, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

☞ Its immense circulation among the Producers and Dealers of the Free States, renders the RURAL NEW-YORKER by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class. This FACT should be borne in mind by all Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, &c., who must necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

FOWLER'S PATENT STEAM PLOWING MACHINERY.—Patent Rights for States and Counties, and Machines, are now for sale. Descriptive Pamphlets sent, post free. Apply to R. W. EDDISON, 608 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 619-10t

HAWTHORN SEED for immediate use. I offer the public, for one month, Hawthorn Seed in ten ounce packages, at $1 each, by mail, well packed, on receipt of order and cash. ☞ Also, Hawthorn Plants for sale.
W. M. BEAUCHAMP, Skaneateles, N. Y.

NEW GRAPE NORTH AMERICA.—See what Dr. Evans says of it in the Gard. Monthly and send for *true vines from the original*. Price reduced. $1 each, $10 ₰ doz., freight prepaid. Orders solicited for Peach, "Little Anne," which ripens *three weeks* in advance of Tillotson. Nursery stock at half-price.
O. T. HOBBS,
Randolph, Crawford Co., Pa.

OLD RIDGE NURSERY,
WEBSTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.
56,000 Apple Seedlings, two years old, extra nice, from $1.50 to $3.00 ₰ 1,000. Pear Stocks from $5.00 to $8.00 ₰ 1,000. Apple Grafts $4.00 ₰ 1,000. Apple Seeds $4.00 ₰ bushel, wet.
LEWIS J. BILLINGS.

TO FARMERS and OTHERS.
I HAVE a new kind of Grain, introduced in this country through the "Patent Office," which has many qualifications that recommend it to every farmer throughout the country.—Any person that will send me 6 cents in stamps, I will send them by return mail a pamphlet that will give a full description, rare qualifications, adaptation, price, &c.
Address JAMES SHAW, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED.—A gentleman living within a few miles of Madison, the capital city of Wisconsin, in Dane County, wants a man and his wife to take the full charge of a Grain and Stock Farm, including a dairy of fifty to a hundred cows. The farm comprises 700 acres. A couple without, or with only a small family, is desired, and the man will have to carry on the farm, and the woman the dairy. None need apply unless thoroughly competent and having good references, and to such a couple liberal wages will be paid.
☞ A young man who is a competent gardener and capable of carrying on a nursery is also wanted.
Application must be made by letter or otherwise to the *Patriot* Office, Madison, Wisconsin. If by letter, address H. O. Madison, Wis., Nov. 14, 1861. 619-4t

FOR the WINTER SCHOOLS
AND WINTER EVENINGS.
THE ONLY DAY-SCHOOL PAPER PUBLISHED!
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CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR, VOL. VI.
REV. ALEX. CLARK, EDITOR.
A large and elegantly printed Quarto Monthly for Teachers and School Children everywhere.
The School Visitor has more reading matter, finer illustrations, and better music, than any juvenile periodical published for the price.
One copy, one year, 50 cents.
Three copies, " $1.00
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Twelve " " $3.00 (and one to club maker.)
The music alone in the VISITOR is worth more than twice the price of the paper.
Specimens furnished free. Now is the time to form clubs.
Address DAUGHADAY & HAMMOND,
619-4teo 411 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

FAIRFIELD SEMINARY.—The Winter Term of this institution will open Dec. 4, 1861, under charge of Rev. A. G. COCHRAN, A. M., assisted by an able and efficient Faculty. Prof. COCHRAN is a gentleman of high attainments and has had more than twenty years successful experience as an educator.
The French and German are in charge of native Teachers. Extra advantages are afforded in Music and Oil Painting.
A large number of young men have graduated in the Commercial Department during the past year, and unusual inducements are offered for the Winter Term. Board and Washing $1.70 per week. Tuition from $4 to $6, and other expenses at present low rates.
For further information, or to engage Rooms, address
REV. A. G. COCHRAN,
Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
N. B.—Send for a Circular. 619-3t

GILMAN'S SHOE STORE,
No. 8 STATE STREET,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER
FOR 1862.
THIS Newspaper is now the largest and cheapest of its size in the whole country,—possessing attractions peculiar to itself, and giving it a wide circulation in all parts of our country.
It is loyal, national, conservative, and earnest in its support of the Government, the Constitution, and the Laws. Its distinctive features are,
1. It is printed on a double sheet, so as to make *Two complete Newspapers*, one devoted to SECULAR, and the other RELIGIOUS matters, and these may be separated so as to make two complete journals, while the price for both is no greater than is charged for many papers smaller than either one of the two.
2. It gives every week a complete synopsis of the most interesting events in *all religious denominations*, including those that are called Evangelical and those that are not, as every intelligent Christian wishes to be well informed respecting all of them.
3. It gives a well-digested epitome of the *News of the Day, Foreign and Domestic*, prepared with great labor and care, so that the reader is sure to be put in possession of every event of interest and importance to the public. It has distinct departments devoted to Agriculture and Commercial matters.
4. The *Foreign Correspondence* of the OBSERVER is unrivaled, and has long commanded the admiration of intelligent men.
Terms for New Subscribers.
1. To each new subscriber paying in advance $2.50 for one year, we will send the paper and a copy of our Bible Atlas, with five beautiful colored maps.
2. *To the person obtaining subscribers we will give* ONE DOLLAR *for each NEW subscriber paying $2.50 in advance.*
3. To any one now a subscriber sending us one *new* subscriber and $4 we will send both papers for one year.
Specimen numbers of the NEW YORK OBSERVER will be sent *gratis* to any address that may be forwarded to us for that purpose.
The state of the country renders it important for us and desirable for the churches that a new and earnest effort be made to extend the principles of good government and sound religious truth into all the families of the land. In every neighborhood there must be some who do not now take a religious newspaper, and who might with a little exertion be induced to subscribe.
To introduce the NEW YORK OBSERVER into the families of the whole country, we trust, is a work of sufficient importance to secure the aid of every patriot and Christian. We ask your personal and immediate co-operation.
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[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE VOLUNTEERS OF NEW YORK.

BY CELIA [illegible]

Ye have come in the glory of manhood's might
  From your homes by the sounding sea,
With waving banners and armors bright,
  And the tread of the brave and free.
Ye have come with pride and in stern array,
  Bearing rich treasure forth;
Gifts on a glorious shrine to lay—
  Oh, sons of the loyal North.

To the noise of the trumpet's stirring blast
  And the bugle's echoing strain,
Ye have come, and the hills as ye hurried past
  Have answered you back again;
And the voiceful wind that above them sweeps
  Seems sobbing out wild alarms,
As he tunes his harp on the mountain steeps
  To the sound of your clashing arms.

With aspect firm and the steady will
  That is born of a purpose high,
Ye have come, and tones that my being thrill
  Inquire—will ye tell us why?
Oh, why have ye come in a rank so bold,
  With the tread of the brave and free,
Leaving the arenas and the haunts of old,
  And your homes by the sounding sea?

Seek ye a land where the soil is bright
  With jewels of wealth untold?
Ah, no, there are springs and a fount of light
  More precious to you than gold;
FREEDOM! all pleasure that hath its birth,
  And lives in that burning word,
By which our spirits to joy and mirth
  Are deeply and wildly stirred,—

High hopes, and the visions that wander down
  "The harp of a thousand strings,"
When it thrills with yearnings for that renown
  That courage to mortals brings,—
All these have waked in your manly breasts
  The power of their syren spells,
Till ye hear no longer the mournful guests
  That murmur of sad farewells.

Ye have heard the cry that through all the land
  Hath rung like a clarion blast,
And it seems a challenge of high command
  From the heroes of ages past,—
Calling you forth in the prime of life,
  From your homes by the sounding sea,
To vie with them in the coming strife
  For the triumphs of Liberty.

Ye have heard, and ye come with a zeal that takes
  Its flame from a hallowed urn,
But a low, deep voice in my soul awakes,
  And asks, *will ye all return?*
Ye will, ah, yes! ye will all come back,
  But I fear to answer how;
Not in the flowery or pleasant track
  That you fast are treading now,

Not to the roll of the stirring drum,
  With banner and waving plume,
Not thus will you all in your glory come—
  There's room in the grave, yet room!
And some will find there a calm repose
  For the dust that enshrines the soul,
Ere it drinks the last of earth's bitter woes,
  And is freed from its stern control.

For some will the chords of sweet love be stirred
  Till they tremble, but not with glee;
Oh, there shall be sorrow and mourning heard
  In the City beside the Sea.
But why should we linger the sad notes o'er,
  Or list to the plaintive strain;
Wake, harp strings, *thrill to the higher lore,*
  If we DIE, we shall live again!

And ye will, ah, *yes,* ye will all come back,
  Though some may have viewless forms,
With a power to o'ersweep the eagle's track,
  When it flees from the realms of storms,
They will glide in the stillness of Summer Eves
  To the homes where the loved dwell,
And their wings shall rustle the ever green leaves
  That hang in Sweet Memory's cell.

Oh, Love, the immortal, hath many a voice,
  And many a sign can give,
To bid the mourners of earth rejoice,
  And tell us our dead still live;
They live to love, to enjoy and hope—
  What matters it *here* or there,
Where souls have a wider and freer scope,
  Unfettered by grief or care.

Then go with your gifts of undying worth,
  In the glory of manhood go,
'Tis a holy summons that calls you forth
  To baffle a nation's foe.
Go win the laurels that wait for those
  Who, with armor and helmet on,
Shall guard from the host of its traitor foes
  The Freedom our fathers won.

'Tis a glorious thing for the soul to bear
  High part in a sacred strife,
Till the standard of victory wave in air,
  O'er the battle fields of life
An hour of such triumph outweighs the years
  Allotted to us on earth;
"Without are fightings, within are fears,"
  Is the hymn of the Spirit's birth,—

For we rise in quelling the foes within
  To conquer the hosts without;
Thus *Truth* is born from the death of *Sin,*
  And the wrong is put to rout.
Then go, and return as the Father's hand
  In wisdom and love shall plan,
Through paths that lead to the "Better Land,"
  Or those that are made by man.

But bring ye back, with its stars undimmed,
  The banner that o'er us waves,
And your praise on earth shall be sweetly hymned,
  Or chanted o'er honored graves;
And a pæan shall gush from the hearts of men,
  With the echo, *we still are free!*
Oh, there will be mirth and rejoicing then
  In the city beside the sea.

Adelphian Institute, Norristown, Pa., 1861.

The Traveler.

[Special Correspondence of Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Series.—Number Ten.

United States Branch Mint in San Francisco—How Money is made; or, "the way to make Money."

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Feb. 14, 1861.

IT is doubtless known to most of the readers of the RURAL, that there is a United States Branch Mint in San Francisco. This mint is one of the three in the United States, the other two being at Philadelphia and New Orleans. The process of coining money is one of the most beautiful of the mechanical arts, requiring the employment of the most substantial, intricate and costly machinery, and giving lucrative situations to a large number of men and women in the various departments of the institution. To describe minutely the various mechanical and scientific processes necessary to be gone through in the coining of money from the virgin gold, requires (if we judge rightly) some degree of mechanical and chemical knowledge. Our conductor kindly (when he found we were a correspondent for an Eastern journal), and at length, furnished us with minute verbal details, which we shall endeavor to place in a readable and reliable form, though they may, to one who has never witnessed the coinage of money, appear prolix and complicated.

As you enter, you pass a door-keeper, whose business it is to see that no one takes any coin or precious metal from the building without proper authority. The receiving and paying department is on the second floor, where all the ore is received and a certificate given, and, when coined, the latter is cashed upon presentation. The spectator, on entering the mint, finds an usher, whose duty is to register your name and address, and, at your request, show you through the mint, and give to strangers and visitors such information as they may require in regard to the working of the same.

ASSAYING THE CHIPS.

After the depositor has taken his certificate for the gold dust deposited, from the receiving clerk, it is sent to the melting room, where it is put into a black-lead crucible, and each deposit melted by itself and run into a bar. A chip weighing about one-tenth of an ounce is taken from each end of the bar at opposite corners—one from the top and another from the bottom side. These chips are then taken to the assay room, where they are carefully analyzed by chemical process, and the exact amount of gold, silver and other metals contained in each chip accurately ascertained. The assayer then reports to the treasurer the exact proportion of gold, silver and other metals found in the chips. The standard fineness of the whole bar is then determined, and the value of the deposit ascertained; it then awaits, in the treasurer's office, the orders of the depositor. To facilitate business and prevent delay, a large amount of coin is always kept on hand, so that depositors are not required to wait until the gold dust taken in is coined, but the moment its value is ascertained from the assayer its worth is promptly paid the depositor. This is a great public convenience.

MAKING THE GRANULATIONS.

On leaving the treasurer's hands, the gold bars are first sent to the melting room, where, as California gold contains from three to twelve per cent. of silver, it becomes necessary, in order to extract it, to alloy the gold with about twice its weight of silver, and thereby destroy the affinity of the gold for the silver, thus enabling the acid to act upon the silver. For this purpose the gold and silver are melted together, and while in a hot and fluid state, poured gradually into cold water, where it forms into small thin pieces somewhat resembling common pop-corn in appearance, and these are called granulations. The granulations are then conveyed from the melting room to the refiner's room, where they are placed in porcelain pots standing in vats lined with lead. Nitric acid is then poured upon the granulations, in about the proportion of two and a half pounds of acid to one of gold; and after the porcelain pots are thus filled sufficiently, the shutters by which they are surrounded are fixed closely down, and the granulations and acids boiled by steam for six hours, by which process the silver and all the base metals are dissolved, while the gold lies upon the bottom untouched. The bright orange-colored vapor seen issuing from the top of one of the chimneys of the mint, is generated from this process.

SEPARATING THE SILVER FROM THE SOLUTION.

After boiling, the solution is drawn out of the pots by means of a gold syphon (worth over two thousand dollars) into small tubs. It is then carried and emptied into a large tub or vat twelve feet in diameter and six feet in depth, where a stream of salt water is poured upon it, which precipitates the nitrate of silver contained in solution, and it becomes chloride of silver. The chloride is then run out of the vats into large filters, where it is washed until the water escaping from the filter is perfectly free from the acid. The chloride of silver is then taken out of the filter and placed in a reducing vat, where it is mixed with granulated zinc and water. Oil of vitriol is then poured upon it, when, by the action of the oil of vitriol upon the zinc and water, hydrogen gas is generated, which, combining with the chlorine of the chloride of silver, forms muriatic acid, and leaves pure metallic silver in fine powder at the bottom of the reducing vat.

PREPARING SILVER FOR COINAGE.

The silver is now taken out, and again washed carefully for the purpose of removing the acid and the chloride of zinc that has been formed by the action of zinc upon the chloride of silver while in the reducing vat. After the silver is thus thoroughly washed, it is placed in a hydraulic press, and subjected to the enormous pressure of 12,000 pounds to the square inch, and the water nearly all forced out of it, leaving a compact circular cake of silver about ten inches in width by about three in thickness. These cakes are then placed upon a drying pan, and the remaining moisture dried out. The silver is now ready for melting and making into coin, or for use in the granulating process.

GOLD IN THE PORCELAIN POTS—ITS TREATMENT.

Now, if it please the reader, we will return to the porcelain pots, and notice what becomes of the gold left in the bottom. This is subjected to another boiling process of six hours in fresh nitric acid, in about the same proportion as before, during which time it is frequently stirred, to enable the acid to permeate the whole of the gold in the pot. After this second boiling the acid is bailed out (and saved for the first boiling process), and the contents of the porcelain pots emptied into a filter, where it is well washed with hot water prepared expressly for this purpose, and the remaining nitrate of silver is entirely washed out, leaving nothing but pure gold. The water is now pressed out in the same manner as it was from the silver, and the cakes locked up in a drying furnace for about three hours, when they are taken out and are *ready for melting.*

THE MELTING ROOM.

Come with us to the melting room. There we find men moving about among crucibles, shoe and ingot molds, and what not, in front of the furnace; and, as they lift back the cover and the bright light breaks upon the eyes, down in the white heat we can see the crucible ready to receive the precious metal. The gold is then put into it, with a sufficient amount of copper to reduce the standard of 1000 to 903, when it is run off into what is technically called shoe-molds, and the bar thus run is termed lengthened bar. It is again assayed for the purpose of knowing the exact amount of copper to be added to reduce it to 900-1000, or the U. S. standard fineness of coin. It is again melted and reduced to the above standard, after which it is run into ingot-molds, and is again assayed to determine whether it is of the fineness required. These ingots of standard gold, each weighing about sixty ounces, of which there are from thirty-six to forty in one melt, are then "pickled," which, being interpreted, means to heat them red hot and immerse them in sulphuric acid-water, which cleans and partially anneals them. They are then delivered by the melter and refiner to the treasurer, who weighs them accurately and delivers them to the coiner. The ingots thus delivered, for twenty dollar pieces, are about twelve inches in length and seven-sixteenths in width, and near one-half an inch in thickness; yet, for every different sized coin, the width varies to suit.

ROLLING ROOM, AND ANNEALING FURNACE.

They are now removed to the rolling room, where the ingots pass thirteen consecutive times through the rollers, each time decreasing in thickness and increasing in length until they are about three feet six inches long, when they are taken to the annealing room, inclosed in long copper tubes, and securely sealed to prevent oxydation, or loss of metal. They are now placed in the annealing furnace, where, after remaining for about forty-five minutes in sealed tubes, they are taken out and cooled in clean water. The strips of gold being now ready for rolling to the finished thickness, are retaken to the rolling room for that purpose, and afterwards returned to the annealing room, subjected again to a red hot heat for forty-five minutes, and again cooled, as before.

DRAWING AND CUTTING ROOM.

These strips are now carried to the drawing and cutting room, where they are first pointed, then heated by steam, next greased with wax and tallow, and are then ready for the draw bench. The point of the strip is then inserted in the draw-jaw, and the whole strip is drawn through the jaw, which reduces it exactly to the required thickness for coining. The strips thus gauged are taken to the cutting press, where, from the end of each strip, a proof piece is punched into blanks or planchets, at the rate of 180 per minute. Should any of the strips be found too heavy, they are redrawn through the draw-jaw; if too light, they are laid aside, to be regulated by what is technically called the doctor,—a process by which the strip is made concave before the planchets are cut out, and which gives them the required weight. This is an improvement only in use in the San Francisco Branch Mint, and is, we believe, the invention of Mr. JOHN ECKFELDT, the former coiner of the mint, and by which some $13,000 in light strips are saved from remelting every day. Simple as the fact appears, it prevents the melting of about $4,000,000 per annum, and is doubtless a great saving to the public. After the blanks or planchets are cut out, the strips are bent to a convenient shape for remelting, and are sent to the coiner's office to be weighed, preparatory to making up his account for the day, and which, with the planchets, must make up the gross amount received in the morning from the treasurer. They are afterwards delivered to the treasurer, by whom they are again weighed, and then sent to the melter and refiner to be again cast into ingots.

PROCESS WITH THE PLANCHETS.

The planchets are carried from the cutting press to the cleaning room, where they are boiled in very strong soapsuds, from which they are taken and dried in a pan heated by steam, and then conveyed to the coiner's office to be weighed, and those found too light are condemned for remelting; those which are too heavy, are reduced by filing to the standard weight. All the planchets thus adjusted are retaken to the coiner's office, and, with the filings and light planchets, are carefully weighed, and that weight must tally with the gross amount of the planchets delivered to the adjusters during the day. The work of adjusting is performed by females, of whom from ten to fifteen are employed, according to the amount of labor to be performed.

From the adjusting room the planchets are taken to the milling room, where they are dropped into a tube belonging to the milling machine, and by means of a revolving circular steel plate with a groove in the edge and a corresponding groove in a segment of a circle, the planchets are borne rapidly around horizontally, by which process the edges are thickened and the diameter of the planchets accurately adjusted to fit the collar of the coining press.

After milling, they are returned to the coiner's office, and again weighed to ascertain if the weight is correct. They are then sent to the annealing room, where they are put into square cast iron boxes with double covers, carefully cemented with fire-clay, and placed in the annealing furnace, where they are subjected to a red heat for about an hour, when they are taken out and poured into "pickle" containing diluted sulphuric acid. By this process they are softened and cleansed, and after they are rinsed with hot water, they are well dried in sawdust heated by steam, taken out, and returned to the coiner's office, where they are again weighed, and afterwards carried to the coining room to be stamped.

COINING, OR GIVING THE IMPRESSION.

This process is performed by dropping the planchets into the tube in front of the machine, from whence they are carried by feeders to the collar, in which they are dropped upon the lower die. The head-die then descends, and, by its immense power, displaces every particle of gold in the planchet, and gives the impression upon both sides of the coin and the fluting on the edge at the same moment! At every motion the feeders not only take a planchet to the collar, but at the same time push the coin previously struck, and now perfect, from the lower die, which rises and falls for the purpose at each revolution of the wheel, from whence the coin slides into a box underneath. From the coining room they are taken to the coiner's office, where they are weighed, counted and delivered to the treasurer for payment to depositors. There is one piece taken out of about every 60,000 dollars coined into double eagles, and a similar amount from smaller coins, which are sent to Philadelphia, and carefully preserved for examination at the judgment day, as it is curiously called, which takes place annually at Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the U. S. Government.

Surely two hours of careful observation and noting down of the varied and numerous steps necessary to convert the precious ores into coin, serve to corroborate the time-honored sentiment that "it requires *labor* to make money." This branch was established in 1854, since which, to June 30th, 1860, it has coined in gold and silver $122,636,137 86-100. We had sly thoughts of proposing to take the concern and run it on halves, but thinking that perhaps our offer would not be seriously entertained for a single half hour, we abandoned the idea, and left this miniature world of money as poor as we entered, in everything except knowledge.

S. N. R.

* * *

WHEN I see leaves drop from their trees in the beginning of summer, just such, think I, is the friendship of the world. Whilst the sap of maintenance lasts, my friends swarm in abundance; but in the winter of my need, they leave me naked.—*Warwicke.*

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

I AM composed of 55 letters.
My 27, 2, 34, 35, 4 is a city in Prussia.
My 9, 23, 8, 7 is a river in Germany.
My 30, 28, 17, 13, 18 is a city in France.
My 14, 15, 22, 44, 42, 5, 6 is one of the Balearic Isles.
My 52, 19, 33, 18, 49 is a city in Scotland.
My 28, 3, 21 is a river in Russia.
My 20, 9, 49, 39, 42, 31, 43, 1 is a county in Maine.
My 40, 35, 27, 30, 23, 20 is a county in Oregon.
My 50, 28, 29, 11, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 52, 33, 16, 6 is one of the Confederate States.
My 40, 9, 34, 42, 2, 22, 23 is a county in Connecticut.
My 10, 6, 35, 24, 7, 16, 53, 48, 30 is a city in Massachusetts.
My 28, 34, 38, 37, 32, 21 is a county in Michigan.
My 52, 41, 25 is a city in Thibet.
My 16, 54, 35, 55, 6, 22 is a county in Virginia.
My 45, 7, 2, 22, 38, 34, 33, 10 is a county in Kentucky.
My whole is a true saying.
Alabama, Gen. Co., N. Y., 1861. ALBERT NORTON.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

* * *

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

CHARADE.

I AM composed of 12 letters.
My 1st is an insect.
My 2d is the organ of sight.
My 3d is an exclamation.
My 4th is a word used by teamsters.
My 5th is a verb.
My 6th means forever.
My 7th is a vegetable.
My 8th is a consonant.
My 9th is a pronoun.
My 10th is a large body of water.
My 11th is a vowel.
My 12th is a measure.
My whole pertains to the history of the life of a person.
Glendale, Ohio, 1861. J. M. C.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

* * *

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

THERE is a pile of wood the length of which is to its breadth as 6 to 3, and the height is to its breadth as 16 to 18. It is worth as many cents per cubic foot as there are feet in ¼ of its height; and the whole is worth at that rate 16 times as many cents as there are square feet on the bottom. Required, the number of cords in the pile.

Speedsville, N. Y., 1861. HENRY CLAY WHITING.
☞ Answer in two weeks.

[redacted]

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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